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## June Korea Talks Likely Between North and South

William Chapman

OKYO, Jan. 26 (WP) — South Korea yesterday accepted a North Korean proposal to hold preliminary discussions on unifying the divided country, creating the framework for the first political meeting between the bitter enemies in seven years.

A statement issued in Seoul predicted holding the meeting even earlier than June, which was the originally suggested by North Korea. The sudden and surprising change of messages between the wartime foes has convinced analysts here that a thaw is beginning in the Korean peninsula and that two sides are now determined to begin talking.

Sources who usually represent North Korean government's attitude said that the South Korean proposal for early talks will be accepted.

South Korea's minister of culture, information, Kim Seong Jin, said that a preliminary meeting will be held "as soon as possible" in Seoul or Pyongyang.

North Korean sources here said the old truce-talks village at Panmunjom on the demilitarized zone is a preferable.

### Partial Turnabout

Mr. Kim said that it should not be necessary to wait until June for "authorities concerned" to be discussing their problems. His government's response represented a partial turnabout of South Korea, which initially treated the North Korean suggestion coolly and had suggested privately that nothing new, Mr. Kim said yesterday that his government would return to the principles of 1972 communiqué promising negotiations, an end to slanderous comments against each other, and efforts to avoid military provocations along the demilitarized zone has divided the country since 1948.

liminary talks has been cleared. The original North Korean proposal called for a "people's convention" or a "whole-nation congress" representing all political parties and different social groups from both countries.

But South Korea had insisted on direct negotiations between authorities in the two governments.

North Korean sources said today that their position was not meant to exclude public officials and said that even President Park Chung Hee of South Korea would be eligible to attend as leader of his party in the South. They said that the preliminary talks should be attended only by a few "highly placed people" from both sides who would begin the planning for the more broadly based congress to follow.

However, they raised another hurdle by saying that Pyongyang would insist that representatives of opposition parties and all groups should be included in South Korea's delegation to the congress. That could raise questions about inclusion of President Park's political antagonists, such as Kim Dae Jung, the opposition leader released recently from prison.

The North Korean sources, who in the past have accurately reflected their government's thinking, said that they regarded the preliminary talks now as almost a certainty. But they said that the two countries' widely differing views on how unification could be achieved would undoubtedly raise many problems once serious negotiations begin.

The countries have faced each other with large massed armies since the peninsula was divided by war in 1950-1953. Unification talks began in 1972, but were soon broken off in a ball of denunciations, and a fragile peace has been maintained ever since. Two years ago, North Korea turned down President Park's proposal for a non-aggression pact between the countries.

### He Denies 'Robbing' Social Programs

## Quarter Defends Jump in Arms Funding

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (IHT) — President Carter today defended his budget increase in military spending and insisted that he had not taken the funds from social programs to pay for the arms race.

nationally televised press conference, the president explained that the Soviet Union, during the last 10 years, had been increasing its defense spending at an annual rate of 4 to 5 percent while U.S. spending had actually decreased.

Mr. Carter's budget increased military spending by \$10.8 billion to \$122.8 billion. The figure represents a 9.6 percent increase over last year's budget.



Enrico Berlinguer, chief of the Communist Party in Italy, leaves meeting of leaders of parties in coalition that supports Premier Giulio Andreotti after withdrawing his party's backing.

## Government Likely to Fall Italian Communists Abandon Andreotti

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Jan. 26 (NYT) — The Italian Communists announced today that they were withdrawing their parliamentary support from the Christian-Democratic government of Premier Giulio Andreotti, making its fall virtually inevitable.

Mr. Andreotti will appear before the parliament on Monday and is expected to submit his resignation after a debate of one or two days. What was not clear today was whether the crisis would lead to the dissolution of parliament and general elections or whether Mr. Andreotti, or another Christian Democrat, would be able to form a new government.

Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party chief, announced the decision at a meeting of the five parties that make up the parliamentary majority that has been backing Mr. Andreotti's single-party minority government. The other parties are the Socialists, the Social Democrats, and the Republicans.

"After careful consideration of the facts, we have reached the conclusion that our presence in the majority that supports this government has become impossible," Mr. Berlinguer said. He made it clear that the Communists would not go back on their decision, regardless of the outcome of next week's parliamentary debate.

He accused the Christian Democrats of having made "erroneous decisions" without taking the views of the Communists and other parties into account. He charged that leading Christian Democrats, including Cabinet ministers, "had waged a systematic campaign against the Communist Party and cast doubt on its 'legitimacy' while expecting it to support the government."

Some, he said, had sought to make his party "ideologically and politically responsible" for Italian terrorism even though the party had been one of the strongest defenders of Italy's democratic institutions when they were threatened by the kidnapping, and later the murder, of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Benigno Zaccagnini, the secretary of the Communist Party, said:

Answering critics who have charged that the increase in the military budget had been made at the expense of social programs, Mr. Carter declared, "I have not robbed the poor, the deprived or social programs to provide for defense."

The president repeatedly defended his budget as responsive to the needs of the poor. He again rejected the frequent charge that his war on inflation would primarily hurt the poor, contending that inflation was a far greater threat than a tight budget to the poor, the unemployed, and those living on fixed incomes.

On the subject of a possible strategic arms limitation treaty, Mr. Carter said:

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## Demonstration Ban Defied Troops Reportedly Kill 31 In Bakhtiar's Crackdown

TEHRAN, Jan. 26 (UPI) — Elite troops with orders to crush all street demonstrations, reportedly shot and killed several score of demonstrators in the worst day of violence since the Shah of Iran appointed Shapur Bakhtiar premier to halt a threatened civil war and left the country.

In Tehran, 28 persons were reported killed and scores were wounded in daylong clashes; martial-law administrator Mehdi Rahimi insisted on national radio that there had been no deaths. Iran Radio later put the official death toll in Tehran at nine.

In the western city of Sanandaj, troops reportedly rampaged through the town, killed three persons, wounded many more and burned three mosques, shops, a bank and medical stores.

Soldiers reportedly killed and wounded 22 persons in the western city of Tabriz.

### Journalists Arrested

Five leading anti-government journalists were arrested in Tehran as Mr. Bakhtiar dramatically switched government policy from conciliation to confrontation with his major political opponent, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, spiritual leader of Iran's 32 million Shiite Muslim majority.

Political observers predicted further violence in connection with Ayatollah Khomeini's scheduled return here Sunday because of the government's crackdown. Despite the latest ban, further protests were expected tomorrow.

Witnesses said that at least 28 persons were killed and scores were wounded in clashes that began near central Tehran's university when troops fired into a crowd of 50,000 pro-Khomeini demonstrators who gathered in defiance of government directives that today banned demonstrations.

Daylong battles were fought in the streets of the capital as troops chased groups of youths who lit bonfires and then scattered.

### 2 Protests Ignored

Two other large demonstrations in other parts of Tehran, however, took place peacefully as troops there ignored the government ban.

About 100,000 persons gathered in a graveyard at the city outskirts and read a message from the Ayatollah that apologized for his delayed arrival, originally scheduled for today, and urged supporters to remain calm. Troops guarded the cemetery entrance but there were no reported incidents.

Near Tehran's airport, closed by government order until tomorrow

midnight to block Ayatollah Khomeini's return from France, where he has directed the protest movement for six weeks and helped force the Shah's leaving Jan. 16, 50,000 anti-government demonstrators held a peaceful gathering while troops watched. There is some doubt whether the government will reopen the airports after the three-day closing.

At the university, sympathetic

soldiers yelled, "Please get down. Lie down. We have orders to kill you." After firing into the air, the soldiers fired at the massed demonstrators.

UPI photographer Tom Karges said that 30 ambulances were transporting the dead and wounded, and that a driver told him he had taken 10 bodies to the hospital before heavy shooting began.

Troops throughout the city hunt-

ed young males who were outside, dragging some out of cars, beating them with rifles and tearing up photographs of the Ayatollah.

The opposition National Front late today issued a statement condemning the killings. The Front said that the blame for the deaths rested "squarely with Bakhtiar."

In a bizarre scene, demonstrators

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Tehran demonstrators run from troops firing weapons and tear gas Friday in violent violence under Premier Shapur Bakhtiar since departure Jan. 16 of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

### Harm to Commercial Interests a Factor

## France Beginning to Sour on Khomeini

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Jan. 26 (NYT) — The French government, while still hoping to squeeze some advantage from its unsolicited role as host to the Iranian opposition leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, is now showing signs of disenchantment with the guest it never asked to stay.

Today it was still unclear whether the Shiite Muslim leader, 78, who arrived six weeks ago after a 14-year exile in Iraq, will be able to return to Tehran as he plans on Sunday, when Iranian airports may be reopened. Air France still says that it cannot try to fly him home

without prior permission to land. But in a French radio interview today, Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar, who had asked the Ayatollah to delay his return three weeks, said that Sunday is "a little premature" for the becoming because he needs more time to "organize his security."

Meanwhile, several factors are contributing to the still-muffled change in French official thinking about the Ayatollah. But prominent among them are frustration with his dogmatic and obscurantist ways, and the feeling that the Tehran government he wants to install will harm French commercial interests and destabilize Iran by

trying to slow the country's irreversibly slow toward industrialization.

With nationalist feeling so strong in Iran, the French government feels at the highest level that it would be foolhardy for any Western government to try openly to interfere in what is seen as a strictly Iranian crisis. Nevertheless, senior French ministers have been impressed by the resolution and the shrewdness of the present Bakhtiar government, and they are less inclined today than they were a few weeks ago to write it off as a passing phenomenon.

At the same time, they are growing visibly less convinced that Ayatollah Khomeini, who has masterminded from French soil his campaign to overthrow both the Iranian monarchy and the Bakhtiar government, represents either an unstoppable force or a desirable one in Iran's volatile political environment.

In the French analysis, the Ayatollah's power as an exiled political leader peaked when his anti-monarchist campaign forced Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi into a thinly disguised exile Jan. 16, thus destroying the common bond that had held together its disparate branches.

### Movement Splinters

With the Shah gone, the movement that the Ayatollah once seemed to control from his headquarters here is splintering as secular republicans split from supporters of an Islamic state and themselves divide again into Marxist and pro-Western factions, while all

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### While Leaders' Talks Continue

## U.K. Rail Unions Will Postpone Strikes

LONDON, Jan. 26 (UPI) — Britain's 27,000 railroad locomotive engineers agreed today to call off their 24-hour walkouts until they have had more talks with the other two rail unions.

Four strikes by the engineers in the last two weeks to support a demand for a 10-percent bonus shut down the entire national railroad system, halted movement of freight and passengers. The last such walkout was yesterday.

The agreement was reached at a series of meetings between locomotive engineers' union leaders and Len Murray, General Secretary of the 1.5-million-member Trades Union Congress (TUC).

It called for talks between leaders of all three rail unions to try to work out a new pay deal for all railroad workers. The locomotive engineers' union agreed to stage no more 24-hour walkouts while the talks continue.

At the same time, in a judgment likely to rock Britain's labor unions, Justice Sir Desmond Ackner, in the London High Court, granted an interim injunction to the United Biscuits Co. ordering Reginald Fall, a striking truck drivers' picket, to cease picketing one of its factories.

Since pickets were posted at the plant three weeks ago, supplies of specialist fats to the food industry, including United Biscuits, have been blocked in the plant although it is not in dispute with the truck drivers.

The ruling was a major setback for the unions which have relied heavily during the current strike on so-called "secondary picketing" — that is, picketing of plants, docks or firms not directly involved in the dispute.

Justice Ackner ruled that truckers' pickets must cease interfering with a firm not directly involved in their dispute. However, legal experts said the truckers' union was certain to appeal the decision in the Appeals Court.

Meanwhile, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey and four other senior cabinet ministers met top Trades Union Congress officials to begin trying to work out a new overall deal on wages and economic policy.

The government said the two-week-old nationwide strike by 100,000 truck drivers has caused widespread raw material shortages, hit imports and resulted in 100,000 workers being laid off so far.

In another threat to the nation, delegates representing more than 20,000 water workers throughout the country overwhelmingly rejected a 14-percent pay offer by national water authorities. But they set no date for strike action.

Mr. Healey warned in Parliament last night that pay inflation at the current rate of more than 15 percent will mean more jobless, big

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## Nixon a Millionaire 4½ Years After Watergate

By Bud Lembke

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 26 — Financially, Richard Nixon has come a long way since his staunch defender, Rabbi Baruch Korff, said four years ago that the former president was strapped for money.

By the most conservative of calculations, he is now a millionaire. At 66, his earning power is still substantial, and he has federal pensions and a liberal expense account that should cushion him from any future financial worries.

The federal government has spent a total of \$625,642 on Mr. Nixon's personal services, travel and office expenses, not including his pensions or Secret Service protection, from the date of his resignation, Aug. 9, 1974, through last Sept. 30.

Government accounting records show that Mr. Nixon received about \$78,000 in the last fiscal year from pensions for his 22 years of government service.

And his nontaxable expenses paid from the U.S. Treasury under the Former Presidents' Act came to an additional \$163,329

### At 66, a Substantial Earning Power Remains

last year, not counting his free postage.

The \$241,329 total does not include the sum paid for his Secret Service protection. (For security reasons, this is not disclosed, but shortly after he resigned in 1974, a Senate committee was informed that the cost here at that time was \$622,000 a year.)

There have been attempts in the past year, one of them on the floor of the U.S. Senate, to strip the former president of his government benefits. A suit was also filed recently to try to make him pay for the cost of the Watergate investigations. None of these efforts got anywhere. They are labeled vindictive and unfair by his defenders.

They point out that Mr. Nixon is legally entitled to his pensions and allowances, and that he paid into funds for the pensions he receives for his service in the Office of Price Administration and in the Navy and as a congressman, senator and vice president.

They also point out that he is not being treated any better than other former presidents have. For instance, the budget of former President Gerald Ford, now living in Palm Springs, Calif., is about \$100,000 more this year than Mr. Nixon's. This includes \$30,000 for travel compared with \$24,000 for Mr. Nixon.

The government figures show only part of the Nixon financial ledger. His memoirs have sold 300,000 copies at \$19.95 each, and a \$9.95 paperback version is coming out. There are estimates that he has gotten more than \$1 million in book royalties and more than \$500,000 for the David Frost television interviews.

Under the Former Presidents' Act, Mr. Nixon's pension for his service as chief executive went up last year from \$60,000 to \$66,000. The law pegs it at the level of Cabinet-level officials.

For the current fiscal year, the amount of his pensions and

budgeted amount for expenses, not counting Secret Service costs, has increased to \$318,874, from the \$241,329 spent last year.

Most of the increase is a bookkeeping procedure by which a price was placed for the first time on his office rental at his own San Clemente Estate (\$51,000 this year, but there are also cost-of-living increases in his pensions, and the travel allowance for him and his staff of 7 was boosted from \$15,000 last year to \$24,000 this year).

The Former Presidents' Act places a ceiling of \$96,000 a year on staff salaries, but the law does not specify a limit on travel and office expenses, other than a provision that only the ex-president and two aides are covered by the travel allotment.

Mr. Nixon's expense budget is prepared by the General Services Administration headquarters in Washington, in telephone consultation with a Nixon aide. It is generally approved routinely by

the Office of Management and Budget and by the Congress.

Records of the government-paid Nixon expenses are on file in the GSA regional office in San Francisco. They provide some insight into the Nixon lifestyle.

For example, he is a subscriber to several newspapers that vigorously investigated Watergate. And he also takes the liberal New Republic magazine. He zips between his house and what used to be his "Western White House" office in a \$2,800 electric car. He charged only one of his own trips to the government last year, his flight to New York in September to sign a contract for his new book. The fare was \$573.

He rents two cars, at a cost of \$511 a month and had an office telephone bill of \$15,238 in the fiscal year ending last Sept. 30.

Records show that in the first 10 months after he left the presidency, he had the combination on his office safe here changed twice, notwithstanding the Secret Service protection provided at the compound. The government also paid for numerous reference books for his office.

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## To Mediate Marxism Issue

## Thousands Greet Pontiff As He Arrives in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II, heading for a meeting of bishops to give papal guidance in the controversy over Marxism in the Latin American church, arrived here today to begin a six-day tour during which he is expected to be greeted by 8 million persons.

Thousands of Mexicans, some of them awakened by a sharp — but not destructive — earthquake before dawn, lined the streets to see the pontiff.

Handed a shoulder-wide Mexican sombrero as he stepped from his plane, the pope clapped it on his head over his white skullcap and posed in the big hat and his billowing white robes. As he had in Santo Domingo, the pope fell to his knees as he left his plane and kissed

the ground, his white hood falling over his head.

Security agents had to open a path for him through a mob of photographers.

Unexpectedly, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo — whose recent predecessors would not enter a church even for family weddings for fear of ruining their political careers — appeared at the airport to greet the pontiff.

Pope John Paul II is the first pontiff to visit Mexico, a heavily Catholic country that has been officially anti-clerical for more than half a century, and is making only the second visit by a pope to Latin America, the world's most heavily Catholic region.

A DC-10 Aeromexican plane, decorated with the papal coat of arms, flew the pope from the Dominican Republic where he made a 20-hour stop to begin the first foreign tour of his papacy.

Tomorrow and Sunday he will make appearances at a conference that is expected to be attended by 197 bishops and 21 cardinals from Latin America. He was expected to indicate the direction he wants them to take in the controversy over aligning the church with Marxist revolutionaries in Latin America.

In Santo Domingo, Pope John Paul delivered a talk today to priests, deacons, nuns, monks, and seminarians hours before ending his visit. He would have liked to stay longer "to learn your names," the pope told the audience, which included four cardinals.

Frequent Applause

"People must see in God's presence in the world, the joy and peace of the new life in Jesus Christ," he told the thousands of clergy in the Santo Domingo Basilica at a dawn Mass. He was interrupted frequently by applause.

He said that he would sound the same theme — "to keep the faith" — at the third general conference of Latin American bishops in Puebla, Mexico.

"Jesus lives," the pope proclaimed. "He is inside us."

The Mass was restricted to the church's personnel and visiting clergymen.

Before leaving the cathedral, the oldest in the Western Hemisphere, the pope received standing ovations. The audience in the hot and crowded church — several ovens were fanning themselves with religious literature — erupted in more applause when the pope bade "farewell, we will see you in Mexico."

## Rail Unions Ease Threat

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tax increases in the next budget in March or April and public spending cuts of up to 1.5 billion pounds (\$3 billion). He said it will also mean inflation surging back from the current eight percent rate to 13 percent by the end of the year.

## U.K. Doctor Says No To Union Members

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP) — Surgeon Patrick Chesterman fought back against striking workers in the only way he could as the wave of strikes hit Britain — he refused to treat any patient belonging to a labor union.

"I decided it was time to hit back at the unions instead of taking everything lying down," he said yesterday. The orthopedic surgeon asked his patients at Battle Hospital in Reading if they belonged to a union. If so, they were sent home and told to come back another day.



A priest in Santo Domingo looks reverently at Pope John Paul II as the pontiff tours a poor district outside the city. The pope later traveled to Mexico City to begin a 6-day visit.

## France Beginning to Sour on Khomeini

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simultaneously compete for the critical support of the powerful armed forces.

At this moment, the ayatollah decided to return to take personal control of his followers in the political vacuum the shah seemed to leave behind, although in the French view he may have delayed a fatal day or so too long. For already the Bakhtiari government has shown itself strong enough to stop his return by the simple expedient of closing the airports, and it appears ready to repeat the trick again.

The French government, true to its policy of overt neutrality, is acquiescing in this stalemate, telling Air France to fly the ayatollah back home when and if it gets permission to land, as international civil aviation regulations require.

"No French government has ever requisitioned a plane to carry a man of God," a senior French official replied with a grin, when asked whether the government would try to break the impasse. But the longer the ayatollah continues his own involuntary stay in France, the less chance he has of imposing his political ideas single-handedly on Iran, in the view of French government analysts.

After his 14-year exile in Iraq, the French government is now inclined to the view that the ayatollah displays an inadequate grasp of the realities of Iran to be able to lead the country successfully.

French diplomats, trained in disputation, feel insulted by the "religious riddles" with which he answers their questions. But more important is their belief that the ayatollah's narrow ecclesiastical view of Iran's future will not work for a country they think is on the path of Western-type industrialization.

"The peasants have already left the villages for the towns. It's too late to stop the country's economic development," a leading French foreign policymaker said, expressing these doubts about the Islamic republic that the ayatollah wants to found.

There is a strong streak of commercial self-interest in the concern French policymakers are now showing for Iran's long term stability and future industrial growth.

With domestic unemployment at record levels, the French government is in no mood to see the roughly \$2 billion worth of Iranian orders on French industry's books jeopardized by further political instability, or the kind of Islamic austerity that the ayatollah threatens.

## Clashes Kill 31 in Iran

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closed menacingly on some hesitant troops, surrounded them, then embraced them.

Witnesses at the university demonstration said that troops continued to fire at the crowds despite the pleas of women to halt and allow the protesters to drag away the dead and wounded.

Iran radio said that 47 persons had been arrested during the rioting of 28 for throwing firebombs at troops. 19 after being found in a truck containing grenades.

In one incident, the radio said, some demonstrators with automatic rifles and masquerading as troops ambushed some soldiers. Eight soldiers were wounded, three seriously.

The martial-law authorities said that they would allow a protest march tomorrow to go ahead despite the ban on demonstrations. Tomorrow is a national religious holiday in Iran.

## Belgians Get 1st F-16 Plane

CHARLEROI, Belgium, Jan. 26 (UPI) — The Belgian Air Force today took delivery of the first F-16 multirole fighter in Europe, built under an international co-production program involving five NATO countries.

"Never before in history has the handwork of so many people employed by so many companies dispersed throughout so many nations been drawn together to perfect one common product to serve their common security," commented James Wright, majority leader of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The official delivery of the first Belgian F-16 took place at the Charleroi airport plane where the planes are assembled for Belgium and Denmark.

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## North-South Korea Talks Likely to Begin in June

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as a prelude to withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The United States last month began a five-year withdrawal of its 30,000 ground forces from South Korea, and the State Department said Jan. 4 that it plans to review the pullout in light of U.S. army intelligence estimates that North Korea has more troops and tanks than previously estimated.

North Korea has received support from the Soviet Union and China. Some analysts believe the resumption of full relations between the United States and China has had a major effect, and they suspect that China privately is encouraging the Communist North to seek an accommodation with the South.

At the same time, South Korea has been trying through economic and political channels to attain friendly relations with China. The North Korean sources yesterday directly confirmed the suggestion that improved U.S.-Chinese relations had partly been responsible for the Korean thaw. One said that while there is nothing substantially different in their country's current proposal to be viewed in the context of "changing international conditions."

## Carter Backs Arms Fund

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Carter said that neither side had recently hardened its position. He added that there has been steady progress with no regression.

He reiterated his position that the United States could not accept any treaty that was not verifiable but refused to comment on whether the Soviet Union had agreed to allow seismic listening devices on its soil to provide verification for an agreement to ban all nuclear testing.

The president said that the Russians had negotiated in good faith and noted that both countries wanted a treaty that was verifiable, that would preserve and even enhance national security, that would control nuclear weapons and nuclear proliferation, and that would lead to more amicable Soviet-U.S. relations.

Asked about discussions with China's deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, who is to arrive in Washington on Sunday, Mr. Carter said that there was a broad agenda for consideration. He said that he hoped to lay the groundwork for resolution of claims by China against the United States and vice versa, and for visits of U.S. Cabinet members to China, mentioning Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps. He also cited aviation and technical and scientific exchanges as other areas that he and Mr. Teng would explore.

Mr. Carter also said that he knew of no expressions of unhappiness by the Soviet Union over the Teng visit, adding that if there had been any such expressions from some sources he believed they were "ill-advised."

## Spanish Protest Wage Ceilings

MADRID, Jan. 26 (AP) — All business activity in the northern Spanish province of Navarre came to a standstill today when about 120,000 workers went on strike to protest an 11 to 13 percent wage raise ceiling set by the government for this year.

Meanwhile, government-owned Iberia Airlines announced its 20,000 non-pilot employees will strike Feb. 6, 9 and 14 seeking a new labor contract. The pilots, demanding a separate agreement with management, said they will not join the walkout.

## Soviet Satellite Is Aloft

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP) — The Soviet Union yesterday launched a "meteo" satellite to gather data on the earth's natural resources, Tass reported. It said the craft will also obtain information on the atmosphere.

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Neither does it want any threat to its oil supplies.

Nevertheless, Western diplomats note that the French government's doubts about its uninvited guest contrast ironically with earlier hopes that by giving a root to the ayatollah it would secure itself a privileged position in the Iran of the future.

## Border Skirmishes

Relations between Peking and Hanoi were bad enough as a result of Vietnam's alleged mistreatment of its Chinese minority. The two sides have fought several border skirmishes during the last few months, with each charging the other of violating its territory.

However these skirmishes were fought between local militia, intelligence sources said, and the dispatch of division-sized regular army units to the border area adds a new dimension to the conflict.

Few, if any observers, expect a full-scale war between China and Vietnam. But the danger, as Western officials here see it, is that a violent encounter between China and Vietnam could escalate into a major confrontation between Moscow and Peking.

## Mutual Support Pact

Moscow and Hanoi signed a treaty Nov. 3 pledging mutual support in case either side was attacked. The treaty was clearly aimed at China, threatening the Chinese with a two-front war on their northern and southern borders.

"It would be madness for the Chinese to get bogged down in a war with Vietnam and risk Soviet retaliation in the north," said an analyst. "The Russians would have to respond or lose their credibility."

It may be significant that, as they strengthen their forces on their southern border, the Chinese are at the same time reinforcing their troops on the Soviet border.

In recent days they have moved more troops into the Sinking region.

## Three Thai Editors Lose Work Licenses

BANGKOK, Jan. 26 (AP) — Police have revoked the licenses of the editors of three Thai language dailies for sensationalizing the war in Cambodia, a spokesman for the police department said yesterday.

Police said that they withdrew the licenses of the editors of Siang Pao, Daily Mirror and Tawan Siam for publishing stories implying that fighting was going on at the border between Thailand and Cambodia troops. The three papers were allowed to continue their operations after the appointment of new editors.

## Brown Denies Need to Race Soviet Union

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of NATO and China could explain why the Russians have been increasing their defense budget by three to five percent a year "for more than 15 years," he said.

Mr. Brown acknowledged that the Russians appear to have 45,000 tanks, compared with 10,000 for the United States. But he said that such a "raw comparison does not convince me of Soviet military superiority in Central Europe or make it advisable for the United States to buy another 35,000 tanks."

A flat U.S.-Soviet tank comparison fails to recognize the tanks NATO partners could deploy against a Warsaw Pact invasion and leaves out NATO's 17,000 anti-tank launchers and 40,000 antitank missiles, Mr. Brown said.

He also said that the geographic distribution of the Soviet navy and the technical shortcomings of its air force are often overlooked by those assessing the relative strengths of the superpowers.

The Soviet fleet is thinly spread over several oceans, and much of it could be bottled up in a war. Mr. Brown said. Although the Soviet navy is improving, he continued, "there is little doubt" that the United States and its allies would prevail in the Mediterranean.

As for warplanes, Mr. Brown said the Russians are improving,

## China Said to Move Troops Near Vietnam

By Keyes Beech

BANGKOK, Jan. 26 — China has moved two divisions to within striking distance of the Vietnamese border within the last 10 days, according to informed sources in Hong Kong and Bangkok.

The move — along with the recent strengthening of Chinese air power and naval forces in the South China Sea — has caused increased speculation about the possibility of a major military clash between China and Vietnam.

For their part, the Vietnamese are now reported to have seven divisions on their side of the border where before they had two, and one of those was a labor division, intelligence sources said. However, the sources were less certain of the Vietnamese troop movements than they were of the Chinese.

## Defies All Rationality

"A war between China and Vietnam defies all rationality," said an analyst. "It would be a disaster for both sides, but when governments start moving troops around, you have to assume there's a reason for it."

Western diplomats preferred to believe that the Chinese troop deployment was defensive, perhaps aimed at preventing a move by the Soviet-backed Hanoi regime to embarrass Peking during Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to the United States. Mr. Teng leaves for Washington Sunday.

But these sources did not rule out a Chinese attack against their southern neighbors to "teach them a lesson" and make up for Chinese loss of face at Vietnam's lightning victory over the Peking-backed Pol Pot regime in Cambodia.

The swift collapse of the Pol Pot government was a humiliation for the Chinese, and Moscow has publicly gloated at Peking's discomfiture.

## Border Skirmishes

Relations between Peking and Hanoi were bad enough as a result of Vietnam's alleged mistreatment of its Chinese minority. The two sides have fought several border skirmishes during the last few months, with each charging the other of violating its territory.

However these skirmishes were fought between local militia, intelligence sources said, and the dispatch of division-sized regular army units to the border area adds a new dimension to the conflict.

Few, if any observers, expect a full-scale war between China and Vietnam. But the danger, as Western officials here see it, is that a violent encounter between China and Vietnam could escalate into a major confrontation between Moscow and Peking.

## Mutual Support Pact

Moscow and Hanoi signed a treaty Nov. 3 pledging mutual support in case either side was attacked. The treaty was clearly aimed at China, threatening the Chinese with a two-front war on their northern and southern borders.

"It would be madness for the Chinese to get bogged down in a war with Vietnam and risk Soviet retaliation in the north," said an analyst. "The Russians would have to respond or lose their credibility."

It may be significant that, as they strengthen their forces on their southern border, the Chinese are at the same time reinforcing their troops on the Soviet border.

In recent days they have moved more troops into the Sinking region.

## Three Thai Editors

## Lose Work Licenses

BANGKOK, Jan. 26 (AP) — Police have revoked the licenses of the editors of three Thai language dailies for sensationalizing the war in Cambodia, a spokesman for the police department said yesterday.

Police said that they withdrew the licenses of the editors of Siang Pao, Daily Mirror and Tawan Siam for publishing stories implying that fighting was going on at the border between Thailand and Cambodia troops. The three papers were allowed to continue their operations after the appointment of new editors.

## Brown Denies Need to Race Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

of NATO and China could explain why the Russians have been increasing their defense budget by three to five percent a year "for more than 15 years," he said.

Mr. Brown acknowledged that the Russians appear to have 45,000 tanks, compared with 10,000 for the United States. But he said that such a "raw comparison does not convince me of Soviet military superiority in Central Europe or make it advisable for the United States to buy another 35,000 tanks."

A flat U.S.-Soviet tank comparison fails to recognize the tanks NATO partners could deploy against a Warsaw Pact invasion and leaves out NATO's 17,000 anti-tank launchers and 40,000 antitank missiles, Mr. Brown said.

He also said that the geographic distribution of the Soviet navy and the technical shortcomings of its air force are often overlooked by those assessing the relative strengths of the superpowers.

The Soviet fleet is thinly spread over several oceans, and much of it could be bottled up in a war. Mr. Brown said. Although the Soviet navy is improving, he continued, "there is little doubt" that the United States and its allies would prevail in the Mediterranean.

As for warplanes, Mr. Brown said the Russians are improving,

## Increasing Fear of Conflict

## China Said to Move Troops Near Vietnam

By Keyes Beech

BANGKOK, Jan. 26 — China has moved two divisions to within striking distance of the Vietnamese border within the last 10 days, according to informed sources in Hong Kong and Bangkok.

The move — along with the recent strengthening of Chinese air power and naval forces in the South China Sea — has caused increased speculation about the possibility of a major military clash between China and Vietnam.

For their part, the Vietnamese are now reported to have seven divisions on their side of the border where before they had two, and one of those was a labor division, intelligence sources said. However, the sources were less certain of the Vietnamese troop movements than they were of the Chinese.

## Defies All Rationality

"A war between China and Vietnam defies all rationality," said an analyst. "It would be a disaster for both sides, but when governments start moving troops around, you have to assume there's a reason for it."

Western diplomats preferred to believe that the Chinese troop deployment was defensive, perhaps aimed at preventing a move by the Soviet-backed Hanoi regime to embarrass Peking during Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to the United States. Mr. Teng leaves for Washington Sunday.

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gion and into Heilongjiang in the far north. At the same time, they have evacuated civilians from these border areas as if preparing the ground for combat. Whether there was a link between the northern and southern troop deployments was not known.

Resistance to Invasion

Although Vietnamese forces or Cambodian rebel troops under Vietnamese leadership have occupied all of Cambodia's major cities, remnants of the Pol Pot regime are still resisting the Vietnamese invasion.

Observers were confident that the Chinese would do everything possible to see that the Cambodians continue to fight a guerrilla war against the invaders.

A long drawn out war in Cambodia would serve two Chinese objectives. It would physically block the Vietnamese and, by keeping Vietnamese troops occupied in Cambodia, further blacken Hanoi's reputation as an aggressor.

© Los Angeles Times

## Vietnam Leader Reported Planning Cambodia Visit

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Jan. 26 (NYT) — Premier Pham Van Dong of Vietnam has told Asian ambassadors that he expects to go to Phnom Penh soon to sign a number of accords, including one that would sanction the stationing of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, Western and Asian official sources reported today.

Such an agreement would relieve Vietnam and the new pro-Vietnamese government of President Heng Samrin of the embarrassment of having to pretend that there are no Vietnamese forces in Cambodia. Hanoi asserts that the overthrow of the regime of Premier Pol Pot was accomplished by Cambodian insurgents directed by the National United Front for National Salvation.

In reality, Vietnamese armed forces, numbering perhaps 100,000, supported by planes and armor, invaded Cambodia and are continuing to put down widespread, heavy resistance by troops loyal to the Pol Pot regime. Small Cambodian units, trained and equipped by Vietnam, are reported to be following the Vietnamese forces to establish a Cambodian presence.

Diplomatic sources said that they expected the Vietnamese premier to visit Phnom Penh, which the Vietnamese army captured on Jan. 7, in the first half of next month. However, Western analysts reported that the security situation around the Cambodian capital, including its airport, remained tenuous and might lead to a postponement of the visit or a change in the site.

To Sign Accords

The purpose of the visit, according to the sources, is to sign a number of accords, possibly a treaty of friendship, similar to the agreements that have given Vietnam a dominant role in Laos, the third of the Communist Indochinese countries.

This pact provides the legal sanction for the presence of at least 30,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos, whose internal security is gravely compromised by continuing activity of various insurgent movements and the weakness of the national armed forces.

Vietnam also is building roads, laying a fuel pipeline and providing a host of other aid projects and public services in Laos, one of Asia's most underdeveloped nations. Diplomatic and other analysts here believe that the burden Vietnam is assuming in Cambodia will be heavier yet, in view of the vast destruction of the country and society and the killing of its most competent people during the war and by the Pol Pot regime.

The Vietnamese premier was reported to have made his disclosure to the Thai ambassador, who was summoned to hear Mr. Dong express his displeasure at the position on the war in Cambodia taken by the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The foreign ministers of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines met here earlier this month to condemn the invasion of Cambodia and demand the withdrawal of foreign troops.

The premier was reported to have repeated the Vietnamese contention that the overthrow of the

Pol Pot Regime and the Continuing Fighting in Cambodia were because of an internal insurgent movement that had made itself the legitimate government. This government, exercising its sovereign rights, Mr. Dong was reported to have said, has asked Vietnam to participate in its security and defense measures.

Besides the security and technical agreements expected to be concluded, Vietnam and Cambodia also are likely to sign an accord in which Cambodia would explicitly recognize the existing border and Vietnam's hold over a number of disputed offshore islands. The Pol Pot government revived a number of Cambodian claims on French colonial property.

The expected agreement sanctioning the stationing of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia appeared to observers here to be patterned after the model of Vietnam's principal ally, the Soviet Union. Moscow followed its 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia with a 1969 pact with Prague that allowed it to station Soviet troops who were already in Czechoslovakia as invaders.

Israeli Planes Draw Fire Along Lebanese Coast

SIDON, Lebanon, Jan. 26 (Reuters) — Israeli planes flew low over this southern Lebanese port today, drawing Palestinian anti-aircraft fire.

There were similar reports from another southern port, Tyre, and from the Palestinian-ruled stronghold of Nabatieh, which earlier this week came under heavy Israeli bombardment.

Residents reported a continuing exodus from southern villages and Palestinian refugee camps, which had also been shelled by Israeli jets. Only 5 per cent of the original inhabitants of the camps near Nabatieh and Tyre remained, they said.

Some of those fleeing sought refuge in villages controlled by United Nations



## 79 Legislative Agenda

## Carter Urges New Laws On Privacy, Solar Energy

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT) — President Carter sent Congress a legislative agenda for 1979, including proposals to protect privacy, develop solar energy and give the secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development authority to block discriminatory actions by landlords and owners.

The agenda, the president's 1,000-word, 50-page State of the Union message, fleshed out the goals he enunciated Tuesday in his State of the Union Address.

Building on the theme of a "New Foundation," the president told Congress: "Our basic goals will be to continue working with you to build solid foundations for the next century — a solid economic foundation for a more efficient, less inflationary federal government — a solid foundation for world peace and American security."

On international affairs, the president said, "We seek better relations with both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China."

## Optimism on SALT

He expressed optimism concerning a speedy conclusion of a new strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union and said that he would like to welcome Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to this country "in the near future."

He said that at that time he would hope to conclude an agreement curbing strategic arms race.

But a high-level White House official explained that a Brezhnev visit was not necessarily predicated on conclusion of a SALT-II treaty.

He said that he could not engage any Soviet action that might raise the SALT talks, and that he would like to see a "friendly" visit with the Soviet Union before completion of such a treaty were coming to the treaty to failure.

"I cannot envisage right now a distinctly hypothetical situation in which the Soviet Union would do something that would prejudice LT," the White House official said.

On defense, the president called for development of a new, "more viable" ballistic missile system; maintenance of the Trident submarine; extending the effectiveness of

the U.S. bomber force with the addition of air-launched Cruise missiles; and a vigorous research program "in Cruise missiles, aircraft and other systems to insure the continued technological superiority of America's nuclear deterrent."

## Domestic Programs

Domestically, the president called for three new programs.

One would arm the secretary of housing and urban development with "cease and desist powers" that would enable him to prevent a landlord or owner from renting or selling property in violation of civil rights laws.

HUD would then "be able to enforce further discriminatory acts and to direct an appropriate remedy," the president said.

He also said that he would send Congress legislation to protect the privacy of individuals from the "increasingly large amounts of personal data" collected by government and private institutions. "My administration is developing a comprehensive privacy policy to address these concerns," he said.

Mr. Carter also said that he would send Congress legislative proposals to "chart a firm and ambitious course for accelerating the use of solar and other renewable energy sources, both now and in the future."

The president indicated his intention to renew his fight to control hospital cost containment legislation, which is bitterly opposed by some medical and hospital groups.

A White House aide said, "If I had to pick one piece of legislation that was absolutely critical in showing the intention of Congress to control inflation, it would be hospital cost containment."

The president said that he intended to send Congress legislation on mental health, which an aide said would include "a bill of rights for mental patients."

The aide also said that a proposed National Development Bank would not be an independent program, but would be put under an agency that had not yet been selected.

The bank would have authority to disburse \$550 million in new economic development grants to business and \$2.65 billion in new loan guarantee authority next year.



HUNGARIAN GAS EXPLOSION — Firemen in asbestos suits battle flames after natural gas burst out and caught fire in the vicinity of Kiskunhalas, Hungary, shortly before dawn Friday at the site of boring of the Crude Oil and Natural Gas Mining Enterprise's new exploring spot.

## Peoples Temple Lawyer

## Lane Said to Have Known Of Cult's Drugging Food

By Charles Krause

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Jan. 26 (WP) — Attorney Mark Lane told a reporter for the Guyana Broadcasting Service during a tape-recorded interview on Nov. 20 that he had been warned not to eat

grilled cheese sandwiches served at Jonestown because the sandwiches were "traditionally used" by the Peoples Temple to "drug people."

During the interview, a tape of which was obtained by The Washington Post, Mr. Lane, the lawyer noted for his theories on conspiracies in the assassinations of John F. Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., said that he took the warning seriously because it came from a trusted source within the cult's hierarchy.

"Well, that afternoon, they had grilled cheese sandwiches for lunch," Mr. Lane said, describing the scene at Jonestown as Rep. Leo Ryan and other members of his party ate the cheese sandwiches served to them during their visit to the Peoples Temple community on Nov. 18, "I wasn't hungry so I didn't have any lunch." Mr. Lane says on the tape, "Um, and I wondered then if they had done that [drugged the sandwiches]."

Lane Denies Knowledge

Mr. Lane said through his law partner, April Ferguson, that he could not recall the specific interview because "he was interviewed by a whole lot of people."

"The implication of what Mr. Krause is trying to say — that I knew of any drugging of food — is a lie," Miss Ferguson, in a telephone interview from Memphis, quoted Mr. Lane as saying, "I did not know of any food being drugged there. I ate everything served to me. I ate dinner Friday night with Mr. Krause and ate everything he ate. I never rejected any food served to me because it might be drugged. Krause has invented stories about me earlier as part of the media's attempt to destroy my reputation."

The allegations of Mr. Lane's knowledge of the possibility that the cheese sandwiches were drugged — and his failure to warn Rep. Ryan and other members of his party — have become the focus of a disbarment hearing by a grievance committee of the New York Bar Association.

Since the complaint was lodged, Mr. Lane has denied publicly and to the grievance committee, that he told a reporter that he had reason to suspect that the cheese sandwiches were drugged. Mr. Lane was an attorney for the Peoples Temple at the time of the assassination of Rep. Ryan and four members of his party and the subsequent murder-suicide of more than 900 members of the Peoples Temple.

Mr. Lane's discussion of the sandwiches came in response to a question about why he thought many of the cult members drank the soft drink and cyanide that killed them.

"I had the impression then that people had been drugged," Mr. Lane told the reporter, "I'm not sure but I did have an inside source. I had to get information about my own clients. I had to do that and I was doing that. And I found out one of the ways — drugs are used on occasion — and the way they drugged people was putting it in a grilled cheese sandwich."

"This person said 'don't eat any grilled cheese sandwiches because that's the easiest place to put it and it has been traditionally used by them,'" Mr. Lane said.

"Well, that afternoon, they had grilled cheese sandwiches for lunch. I wasn't hungry so I didn't have any lunch. Um, and I wondered then if they had done that [drugged the sandwiches]. They were so relaxed," Mr. Lane said, an apparent reference to the Peoples Temple guards who later kept him in a house at Jonestown before Mr. Lane talked his way to freedom.

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## Ex-Agent's Death Is Linked to Possible Leak at CIA

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — Authoritative government officials believe that the mysterious death last September of retired CIA nuclear arms expert John Paisley may be linked to a major internal security breach affecting the CIA.

This conclusion is based to a significant extent on the discovery that "current" top-secret CIA documents — and not two-year-old papers of a lower classification, as had been believed — had been found aboard his sloop, the Brillig, in his Washington apartment, and in his office at a public accountant's firm where he held an administrative post in the last five months of his life.

The fact that Mr. Paisley had access to super-secret intelligence data for years after his formal retirement from the CIA and a year after he was said to have completed a sensitive consultative assignment for the agency was disclosed privately yesterday by government sources.

## FBI Aid Is Asked

It also was learned that Col. Norman Wilson, a retired Air Force intelligence official and the last man to have talked with Mr. Paisley before his disappearance, left last Monday for Australia with his wife. An unidentified man answering the telephone at the Wilson home on Chesapeake Bay described it as a three- or four-month trip that had been planned for some time. But government sources expressed surprise at his departure while the investigation of Mr. Paisley's death was being expanded.

The new information came to light as the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence requested the FBI on Wednesday to take over, in effect, its three-month inquiry into the Paisley affair. The committee said that it had taken the action because it had come across "a number of troubling questions" and because the FBI has "primary jurisdiction over counterintelligence matters within the United States."

Government sources said that it was not possible to rule out the theory that the Paisley affair touches on the existence of a Soviet "mole" — a deep-cover Soviet agent inside the CIA — and Mr. Paisley's knowledge of such an agent. The theory has been the subject of speculation for years inside and outside of the intelligence community.

At first, the CIA claimed that the documents in Mr. Paisley's possession were relatively unimportant papers classified "for internal use only." Later it acknowledged that Mr. Paisley had kept materials pertaining to the top-secret comparative study of Soviet nuclear capabilities conducted in late 1977 by a CIA group and an outside panel of

experts known as "Team B." It also admitted that Mr. Paisley had served as coordinator of "Team B."

The agency, including its director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, also was said to have misinformed the White House and the Senate committee initially concerning Mr. Paisley's importance during his formal CIA career and afterward. It was an effort to portray Mr. Paisley as simply a CIA analyst while, in reality, he had participated in numerous top-level clandestine intelligence operations.

## Unexplained Documents

Government sources said specifically that Mr. Paisley's documents were "over and above" the "Team B" papers that were found aboard the sloop. They said that the CIA was unable or unwilling to explain to the Senate panel why Mr. Paisley had the documents for so long after his formal retirement as deputy chief of the Office of Strategic Research. Normally, the sources said, documents of this nature never would be removed from CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia.

The committee, according to its chairman, Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., had interviewed CIA officials in the course of its investigation. But sources said, the CIA had been less than forthcoming. This may have been one of the reasons for turning

the inquiry over to the Justice Department. The committee has an oversight function in intelligence matters, but it is not equipped to under take an in-depth investigation.

Most investigators now accept that the body recovered from Chesapeake Bay on Oct. 1 was actually Mr. Paisley's, a point that had been in doubt. They said that by peeling off a second layer of skin from the fingers of one of Mr. Paisley's hands that the FBI was able to establish his identity after matching it with a set of fingerprints taken in 1941.

However, the mystery remains as to the circumstances of Mr. Paisley's death. While it was first described as a suicide, the Maryland State Police subsequently concluded that he died from "undetermined" causes. Most investigators tend to believe that Mr. Paisley was murdered, but there appear to be no clues so far by whom and why.

## Troubling Questions

The body was found floating in Chesapeake Bay on Sept. 29 of last year. It was stripped with more than 40 pounds of diver's weights and there was a bullet wound in the skull below the left ear.

Among the troubling questions in the Paisley case is the relationship he had with Yuri Nosenko, the highest ranking officer of the KGB known to have defected to the United States. Mr. Nosenko, whose status as a real Soviet defector remains controversial 15 years after his arrival in the United States, had been interrogated by Mr. Paisley, among other CIA officials. Subsequently, the two became friends, and government officials believe that this relationship should be explored by the FBI.

Another puzzling point is information obtained by investigators that Mr. Paisley often had sailed from the Brillig's mooring on Col. Wilson's property on Solomon's Island to Hooper's Island on the bay's eastern shore, a sparsely inhabited area. Some government officials believe that there could be considerable significance in this regular sailing pattern but they would not elaborate.

Among the coincidences involving Mr. Paisley is that Coopers & Lybrand, the accounting firm that employed him in the last months of his life, had acted for 30 years until 1973 — as auditors for Air America, Inc., the secret CIA airline that had operated in Indochina.

## Quake Hits Central Italy

NORCIA, Italy, Jan. 26 (AP) — An overnight tremor measuring 3.5 on the Richter scale sent hundreds of residents into the streets in this central Italian town, near Perugia. No injuries were reported.

## Tanzania Acknowledges Raiding Uganda Villages

NAIROBI, Jan. 26 (Reuters) — Tanzania today acknowledged that troops stormed into Uganda this week, an apparent escalation of the north border conflict.

The report of the raids, in a government-owned Tanzania Daily News, coincided with a radio report that President Amin had appealed to the United Nations to persuade Tanzania to withdraw its forces. In his message to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Marshal Amin said that Tanzanian forces last night overpowered the small garrison at the border town of Tukula, drove 3 miles (5 kilometers) into Uganda and still occupy area.

The newspaper said that the thing was renewed by Ugandan troops shelling Tanzanian positions along the weekend. On Monday, Tanzanian forces, backed by air, stormed into Uganda in an attack that ended in midweek, it was said.

It was the first time in the fight that Tanzania has admitted a serious breach of the border. Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere yesterday vowed that if there were further Ugandan attacks, the fighting would take place in Uganda.

The newspaper carried photographs of the fighting.

graphs of jubilant Tanzanian soldiers atop captured Ugandan armored vehicles. One showed Tanzania's defense minister, Rashid Kawawa, on a captured tank and wearing a Ugandan tank driver's helmet. A Daily News reporter writing from Mutukula said that Tanzanian forces had captured intact at least six armored personnel carriers, two tanks, three Land Rovers, and jeeps, trucks, weapons and ammunition.

The newspaper said that Tanzanian forces also attacked a Ugandan stronghold in the border town of Minziro and destroyed four armored vehicles, killing the 50 Ugandan soldiers in them.

The reporter added: "Mutukula was littered with the dead bodies of enemy soldiers. He witnessed how fast Amin's troops could run for dear life."

## Amin Appeal

Marshal Amin's message to Mr. Waldheim said: "I appeal to you to inform the Security Council of this serious breach of the peace," the radio, monitored in Nairobi, said. "Uganda wants peace with Tanzania. I do not want war with Tanzania."

"My people have asked me to ask you and the Security Council to prevail on Tanzania to withdraw from Uganda peacefully, and to stop the wanton destruction of lives and property," he said.

At the end of October, Ugandan forces occupied a 710-square-mile salient in northwest Tanzania for two weeks. The situation has remained tense, with outbreaks of border fighting, since the troops withdrew after a Tanzanian counterattack and political pressure from African nations and the Organization of African Unity.

In a speech yesterday to mark the eighth anniversary of the coup that brought him to power, Marshal Amin said that Tanzania was using white mercenaries in the fighting.

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Interdenominational Truth and Love Fellowship,  
13 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-11e  
St-Sulpice. Sunday worship 9:45 a.m.  
Rev. A. Soumerville, Tel.: 578-27-18.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT  
1. Mary's L.C. Parish Church & Rectory  
in Oberursel am Main, 33  
English Masses in Oberursel  
Sat. 5:15 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m.  
English Mass in Frankfurt-Ludwigstrasse Kirche  
near Hauptwache, 1:15 p.m.  
Rev. Fr. Ernest Beck, Phone: 06171-52547.

## U.S. Labor Chief Denies His Agency Fired Veteran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT)

— Labor Secretary Ray Marshall yesterday denied that David Christian, one of the most decorated veterans of the Vietnam War, had been dismissed from his post of finding jobs for veterans. He said that Mr. Christian's appointment as a consultant was scheduled to expire Feb. 2, and that he was "a bit puzzled" about the "confusion" over Mr. Christian's status.

"The Labor Department has been working and will continue to work with Mr. Christian in an effort to find him a job in an area where he can make a contribution to his fellow veterans," Mr. Marshall said.

Mr. Christian was informed Tuesday that he had to leave the department by today. He said that he was dismissed because he was "too visible" in his job at the department, where he was an assistant to Lawrence Weatherford, deputy assistant secretary for employment and training.

Sought Status Change

Mr. Christian said that he had been hired as a consultant, but, since July, had sought to change his status to a "Schedule C" job — one exempt from the Civil Service. Department officials, he said, had promised to change his status, and

he had been caught unprepared by the department's action.

Mr. Marshall said that there were "some difficulties" in securing a permanent job for Mr. Christian, partly because the Vietnam veteran had said that he wanted to work in the Philadelphia area, near his home.

Another reason was "administrative," Mr. Marshall said. "The job of deputy assistant secretary for veterans employment has been vacant since Mr. Weatherford was appointed deputy assistant secretary of the Employment and Training Administration," Mr. Marshall said. "It was felt that the new deputy assistant secretary had the right to select his own staff."

Mr. Christian, who at 20 was the youngest captain in the Vietnam War, was recommended twice for the Medal of Honor. His combat decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, two Bronze stars, and Seven Purple Hearts.

WHERE THE WORLD MEETS

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Tanker Transferring Oil

LISBON, Jan. 26 (AP) — The stricken Greek tanker Andros Patria, under tow in the mid-Atlantic, has begun transferring its remaining oil cargo to two sister ships, salvage experts said yesterday. The ship reportedly lost up to 60,000 tons of its oil cargo after a fire and explosion ruptured one of its four storage holds off the northwest coast of Spain Dec. 31.



## Meet Britt Nilsson

Skier. Golfer. Nature lover. Twenty-nine year old Britt Nilsson is a hostess on SAS DC-10 wide-body services between Europe and the US West Coast. She speaks English, German, French, Spanish — and, of course, her native Swedish. Britt is typical of the experienced cabin attendants you'll meet on our daily flights to Seattle and Los Angeles.

"I like meeting people. It's always fun getting to know passengers from different countries and backgrounds. Sometimes, businessmen prefer to work on their own with their papers — then, you just have to know when not to offer a cup of coffee. I always try to give the kind of attention which I would enjoy as a passenger. Yes, I think we have a rather good service — but then I'm prejudiced."

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## The 'Guns-or-Butter' Trap

There is a temptation to portray President Carter's defense spending proposals as guns vs. butter — or "tanks vs. widows," as The Washington Star put it. Such a portrayal casts more heat than light on the real choices confronting the nation.

The United States needs both guns and butter and will spend on both. The question is how much. True, at \$122.7 billion, defense accounts for almost a quarter of all spending and the proposed increase would amount to about \$11 billion. But most of that, it should be understood, is to offset inflation; what the shooting is about amounts to little more than \$3 billion, an increase of 3 percent.

Even if that were to be reduced by \$1 or \$2 billion, it could not significantly alter the balance in a federal budget of \$330 billion. In any case, beyond defense there is another \$400 billion in the budget that could be drawn on if Congress feels that Mr. Carter's proposals pinch the poor unduly.

Another way to look at the numbers is to note that defense, for the first time in nearly 30 years, will take less than 5 percent of the gross national product, as compared with, arguably at least, about 12 percent in the Soviet Union. The United States, which was spending 8.2 percent even before Vietnam, should be able next year to afford 4.9 percent of its total output on defense. That leaves 95 percent of national income spent for other purposes, which could, after all, be taxed a bit more. The choice is not just tanks or widows.

Will every defense dollar be spent in the most effective way? Hardly. Congress undoubtedly will seek, this year as last, to alter in great detail the administration's proposed allocations, spelled out by Defense Secretary Brown this week in his annual posture statement. We will examine these issues in the months ahead. But allocation of the defense

dollar is not what the current debate is all about. What Congress must do first is decide whether it will support the president's pledge to NATO to increase overall defense spending by 3 percent. We think it should.

There is a consensus in NATO that the annual increases in defense spending by the Soviet Union over the past decade have so improved the Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe that a dangerous disequilibrium is developing. The chief danger lies in an enhanced Soviet capability for surprise attack. The West has concluded that it must improve weapons, logistics, communications and, above all, the readiness of NATO forces to react quickly in a crisis.

With the United States taking the lead, the alliance decided that a 3 percent annual defense spending increase by its member would narrow the gap over a period of years — and, most important, persuade Moscow that any bid for supremacy in Europe is futile.

In proclaiming his budget, President Carter has insisted on holding the deficit below \$30 billion — thus imposing a useful, indeed essential, discipline on the budget process. The 3 percent pledge to NATO imposes a similar discipline on the United States and on its allies: They have pledged to meet that goal.

If the United States backed away now, only months after reaffirming its commitment at a 15-nation summit conference, the whole effort would disintegrate. The United States has no more vital interest abroad than the freedom of Western Europe. The 3 percent budget pledge symbolizes U.S. determination to defend that freedom. The debate over it should not be allowed to fall into the guns-or-butter trap.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Iran: Intelligence and Policy

The report on the performance of U.S. intelligence in Iran, by the staff of a House Intelligence subcommittee, is as useful on one level as it is superficial on a second.

On the first it is an insider's study of what is assuredly an intelligence failure. There was not full and timely warning of the crisis. Whether, if it had been alert, U.S. intelligence might have picked up the signals is more evident to the writers of the report than to us. There is a certain arrogance in assuming that U.S. agents and analysts should be able to know more about the most intimate social and political facts of a country than people in that country themselves. Nonetheless, the report contributes to the continuing inquiry into how to get good intelligence from the intelligence community. That the Iran intelligence failure occurred on President Carter's watch should add a certain urgency to the quest.

On the second level, however, the report is an outsider's comment on what is only allegedly a political failure. Warning against a "simplistic" blaming of the intelligence community, the report declares that "long-standing U.S. attitudes toward the shah inhibited intelligence collection, dampened policy-makers' appetite for analysis of the shah's position, and deflected policy-makers to the warning implicit in available current intelligence."

The authors based their report on interviews with "analysts and managers" at the intelligence agencies. What might they have found had they interviewed the "users" whose "attitudes" they indict? The might have developed a somewhat more sophisticated understanding of some of those attitudes. They might also have discovered a considerable and pained awareness of the trouble the United States was getting into by sticking close by an exceptionally helpful friend and ally during difficult times over a period of many years, and of the further trouble it would get into by seeming to abandon him in mid-ordeal. The House report indicates, with an indifference to the difficulties of the interventionist policy they commend, that with an early warning the United States might have gotten the shah to tuck the opposition into his government. It seems to us at least as likely that an early warning would only have sharpened the dilemma of what to do.

The United States has still to square away its intelligence. The House report helps there. But the report also feeds what would surely be, if it got up speed, a misguided and distracting debate on "who lost Iran" — misguided in its premise that the United States rather than the shah "lost" Iran (if, in fact, it has been lost), distracting in its effect of drawing attention away from the question of what to do now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### After the Shah

Others also — isn't it true Mr. Carter? — will secretly rejoice at the disappearance from the Iranian scene of a burdensome ally whom they supported with so little energy that in the end it became clear that they were giving him up. Others finally — isn't it true Mr. Brezhnev? — will from now on feel that Iran — even with an Islamic and anti-Communist future — is no longer the preserved game of the Western world.

In other words, the shah's departure does not inspire — but for Sadat who had the unusual courage of saluting in Egypt a powerless sovereign — warm feelings for a man whose destiny is collapsing. . . . But before judging the shah, it is necessary to consider the future of the country he is giving up and that is giving him up. For the future of Iran may be represented by the troublesome profile of an old Ayatollah, nourished at the sources of Islam. . . . an old Ayatollah, who is not far from considering that foreigners, mainly Westerners, are infidels who should be thrown out of the country.

— From France-Soir (Paris).

#### France and Cambodia

Despite the fact that the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia resulted in a tumult with all the Communist parties and the popular democracies of the world forced to take sides even more clearly between Moscow and Peking, it is likely that the agitation will soon end. The debate resumed at the UN is without illusion: It is very likely that Cambodia will end the year as it began, under the hold of Hanoi and that the unfortunate Sihanouk, after so many humiliations, will end this year in his home in Mougins.

France, in New York, resolutely decided to adopt the thesis of noninterference and condemned the Vietnamese intervention. This is a clever decision at the beginning of a year, which will be marked by a summit meeting of the nonaligned countries. Even though, usually, French diplomacy is more cautious and avoids taking such clear positions.

— From Les Echos (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

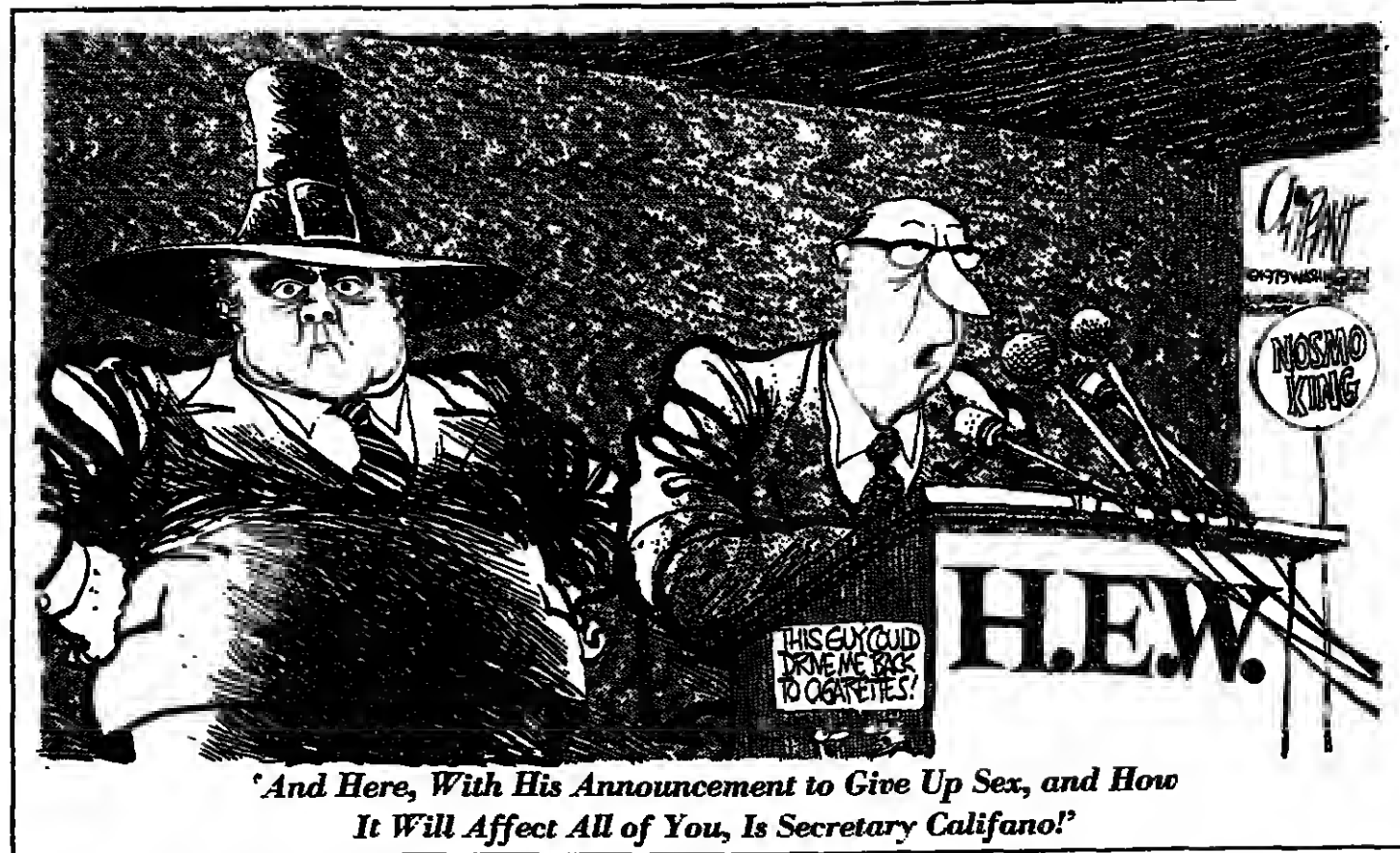
January 27, 1904

ROME — The famous library at Turin University has been destroyed by fire. Completely destroyed was the ancient library of the Royal House of Savoy, as well as 400 Greek codices, and 1,200 manuscripts written in Latin. Among the latter were palimpsests of Cicero and two volumes of Pliny's Natural History. Francesco Basso's celebrated map of the world, executed in steel studded with gold, which dates from 1670, was also destroyed. While the fire was at its height, the chief librarian was seen rushing about in a frantic condition, weeping bitterly.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 27, 1929

LONDON — The French composer Maurice Ravel was guest of honor at a luncheon here today. Sir Hugh Allen, principal of the Royal College of Music, who presided, said: "I have never succeeded in getting Mr. Ravel to make a proper speech. The first attempt resulted in not one word, the second in five, the third in seven, and my hope today is that he will attain double figures." In a short reply in French, Ravel said that as he had neither the gift of speech nor the gift of song, he could merely say: "Thank you very much." For the record, his speech consumed 21 words.



## What Makes Brezhnev Run?

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — A tired and ailing 72-year-old man, Leonid Brezhnev has just borne the strains and stresses of a lightning trip to Sofia — a mystery voyage that appears to baffle all serious analysts.

At a moment when the international situation is particularly tense because of the events in Iran and Indochina as well as because of the fragile Soviet-Chinese and Soviet-U.S. relations, Mr. Brezhnev's irrefragable desire to consult Todor Zhivkov, the head of the Bulgarian Communist Party — a man whose notoriety does not rest on any particular trait of originality nor on any independent political view — becomes a subject of wide and varied conjecture.

Mr. Brezhnev boarded a train in Moscow on Jan. 11 and after having traveled more than 2,000 kilometers, arrived on Sofia on the 13th. The official reason for the trip was a friendly visit to his closest and most faithful ally and a few days of rest. "I work too hard," Mr. Brezhnev said in Sofia. "My friends have asked me to take a few days off."

#### At the Spa

Nothing extraordinary for a man his age. A luxurious new villa had been prepared for him at Bankia, a spa near Sofia known for its excellent microclimate and its springs, reported to be particularly efficacious for cardiovascular ailments. These were ideal conditions for Mr. Brezhnev, who according to his aides, was to spend about 10 days there.

Yet, four days later, Mr. Brezhnev boarded a plane and returned to the Soviet Union. And except for a brief trip to a hunting reservation, he did nothing during that brief stay that could remotely be linked to rest or recreation. Furthermore, there are many reasons to believe that he left in a hurry.

Even the very official Moscow Radio, in announcing that Mr. Brezhnev's plane would land in Moscow, whereas it stopped in Sofia, in Crimea, and remained there for 48 hours.

In other words, according to a number of observers, it was not so much the microclimate of Bankia as the general political microclimate that forced Mr. Brezhnev to undertake his trip to Bulgaria as well as to cut it short. This would mean a political mission that obviously had aborted, a mission that deserves a closer look.

#### On the Train

In taking the train to Bulgaria, Mr. Brezhnev had to cross Romanian territory. And when he did, neither Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, nor any major Romanian leader (such as the premier, for example) bothered to go meet and salute him anywhere on Romanian soil.

The situation created a problem that could have been simple to solve. If Mr. Brezhnev had wished to avoid meeting Mr. Ceausescu at a time when relations between Bucharest and Moscow are very tense, he could have taken a plane which he does not like to do, or he could have returned home. On choosing to take a train, he very deliberately created an occasion to meet the Romanian leader.

The fact that the Soviet press failed to print "messages of friendship" exchanged between Mr. Ceausescu and Mr. Brezhnev as the Soviet leader crossed Romania can only deepen the malaise and the mystery. And this all the more since these messages were printed in the Romanian press.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's scheduled official visit to Moscow at the end of the month promises to be anything but a pleasure trip.

#### Message to Tito

Just before he left for Sofia, Mr. Brezhnev sent a message to Yugoslav President Tito. It was a secret message reportedly concerning "cooperation between the two countries." Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is at a far from ideal level. And although the Soviet press has refrained from commenting on Romania, a rebel state within the Warsaw Pact community, it was much more eloquent about Yugoslavia, which like Romania, assailed the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia.

If Marshal Tito replied to Mr. Brezhnev, the message, for the time being, is a mystery. However, the

Yugoslav press, which in reporting on Cambodia refers to "expansion, foreign domination and hegemony" clearly indicates that relations between the two are less than rosy.

Mr. Brezhnev's mission — which he undertook with his air apparent, Konstantin Chernenko — may well have been an attempt to bridge the gap of dissidence that extends from Romania to North Korea and which could easily extend to the entire "nonaligned world."

#### Shunted Aside

The Soviet Union has already been shunted aside by the Third World, and the Cambodian blitzkrieg, as well as the creation of a "panzercommunism" in Indochina may prove to be costly for Soviet interests just eight months before the sixth summit conference of nonaligned nations in Havana.

The Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmeria, has just spent three days in Belgrade. According to highly reliable sources, Yugoslav officials let him know in no uncertain terms that they were highly concerned over the Indochinese conflict, which they said, could undermine the basis on which the nonaligned nations have been united.

During Mr. Malmeria's visit, the Yugoslav weekly *Nin* commented, "If a nation feels that it has the right to march into Cambodia, why not then Iran?"

Mr. Brezhnev's escapade to Sofia was doomed to fail. For Romania and Yugoslavia (as well as for North Korea and the rest of the Third World), there is more at stake than just Indochina. The Cambodian operation was a

resumption of the Brezhnev doctrine, through which Moscow believes that it has the right to intervene anywhere in the Communist world where it feels that its interests are being threatened. This doctrine was used to justify the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and has just been exhorted for use in Cambodia.

Soviet-backed Vietnamese troops entered into Cambodia not in the name of human rights, nor to put an end to the Pol Pot genocide, but to block Chinese tactics in the name of Soviet strategy.

"Soviet denunciation of Pol Pot's crimes to justify the Vietnamese invasion," a Romanian diplomat confided, "without mentioning the situation of his own country" is the same as saying that since Cambodians have been killing each other, the fact that more Cambodians are being killed by foreign tanks, should not bother us at all.

An Italian Communist, Giancarlo Pajetta, who is his party's "foreign minister," put it even more clearly: "The doctrine of limited sovereignty [the Brezhnev doctrine] is inapplicable anywhere in the world, and that includes Southeast Asia."

Mr. Brezhnev's trip to Bulgaria is an added reminder that the Soviet Union has a great strategic interest in that region. The inauguration last year of the most modern ferry line in the world, between the Bulgarian port of Varna and Odessa was clear proof that Moscow was determined not to permit Mr. Ceausescu's indiscipline to get in the way of its strategy. (The Romanian leader refused, in 1968, to let Bulgarian troops cross his ter-

ritory to participate in the invasion of Czechoslovakia.) Each of the four huge ships now operating the ferry line can carry as many as 150 battle tanks and a large number of troops between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brezhnev's Balkan rest cure, therefore, did nothing to lessen tensions in that area.

Quite the contrary, the leaders of Balkan nations are busy trying to find out how long and to what extent the Kremlin will be willing to tolerate at its frontiers what it refuses to accept thousands of kilometers away.

Belgrade and Bucharest have made their stands public. The Yugoslav press declared that "no reason, no argument can justify a foreign intervention in the internal affairs of any nation." Newspapers in Romania added that "no reason, no argument may be invoked to authorize any foreign state's support of a movement that rebels against its own government."

#### Underbelly

The Balkans have often been called the soft underbelly of the Soviet empire. Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng's recent visits to Romania and Yugoslavia prove that this is all the more true now.

With the Cambodian episode almost finished, and with an Indochinese Gustav Husak — and foreign troops to protect him — well installed in Phnom Penh, just as in Prague, with the West once again taken by surprise and reacting with its habitual impotence, what the leaders of Belgrade and Bucharest would like to know is where and when the axe will fall next time.

## When Old Men Dream

By James Reston

the Republican Party in Texas, and with strong opposition from Reagan. Connally's hope lies in capturing the party in the primary elections. Here his talents should not be underestimated.

He is a superb public speaker. He looks like a president, and he has no doubts. This is precisely why so many people distrust him, but in the primary elections, where energy and personality are so important, he could be a formidable candidate.

Connally is counting on the assumption that Carter doesn't look or sound like the sort of leader he thinks the U.S. people want — too weak and mild, too conscious of the limitations of U.S. power, and the ambiguities of world political problems.

Connally insists that the president has "little sense of strategy and little sense of the use of power on a global scale." His suggestion is that what Carter lacks, Connally has.

### —Letters—

#### IRS: Heavy Hand

Now that the heavy hand of the IRS has descended with its full weight, I note, with mild curiosity, that the government has spared its own establishment overseas from the odious tax measures that now apply to everyone else.

If the new tax law is as fair as Congress asserts, why then does the government not apply it to federal employees abroad in the same manner that it is applied to other U.S. citizens? Why, when we are allowed merely "deductions" for housing, do government personnel receive tax free, cash housing allowances, often amounting to 30 percent of income? And based on what fatuous rationale are State Department cost of living guidelines, which assume access to subsidized gasoline, APO facilities, tax-free shopping at commissaries and post exchanges, applied to those of us who do not enjoy these privileges?

Is it any wonder that many Americans here have been left with the cynical impression that the issue of tax reform "overseas style" has had less to do with insuring equity than with reinforcing the Orwellian premise that while "all the pigs are equal — some are more equal than others."

T.M.

Wassenaar, The Netherlands.

## Political Transition In the U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Out of the annual state papers presented by the president this week, there emerges the near half-decade prospect. Adjusting to that bleak prospect is the driving force of the great political transition now at work in the country.

Mr. Carter proposes a universal sharing of restraint. But in the process he has alienated many leading Democratic militants. So the way may be open for another Democrat, for a Republican comeback, or, more likely, for a secession between the two parties in search of new identities.

The bad news of the future was delivered most authoritatively in the annual economic report. One of the highlights — or as chairman Charles Schultz of the Council on Economic Advisers called it, low lights of the document was a report on productivity, which makes sure output per hour of work. The report indicates that from 1959 through 1965 productivity grew at an annual rate of over 2.5 percent. Thus the national pie was expanding nicely, and there was a regular surplus to be divided up. Productivity increase, in other words, was the goose that laid the golden egg of postwar prosperity.

Between 1965 and 1973, productivity gains slumped to only 2 percent annually. From 1973 to the present it has averaged 1 percent, falling to 0.8 percent last year.

Behind the productivity slump the council identifies a number of enduring factors. The entry of large numbers of new and unskilled workers has reduced the overall effectiveness of the work force. Regrettably, it has imposed charges on the economy that do not yield gains in output, and the uncertainty of regulatory processes has constrained investment in the innovations that yield greater output per hour of work. As a result the council concludes that the productivity slump is "not just a temporary aberration." The long-term outlook is that "productivity growth may be considerably less than 2 percent per year."

One consequence of the productivity decline has been persistent inflation. All of us — businessmen, workers, farmers and professional people, as well as those who benefit from government programs — have been raising our take at rates higher than the annual productivity gain. Accordingly there is more money around than goods and services. Prices for the latter have been bid up to yield an inflation that goes back to the late 1960s, and continues at a high (9 percent last year) rate.

Inflation will continue and skyrocket with devastating social effects unless the claims made on the economy are scaled down. Which, where the political transition comes into play.

President Carter has understood the need for restraint. He argues the case in his State of the Union message, submitted the evidence of his economic report and suggests, in his budget, a means of spreading the sacrifices around in what seem to me a relatively fair way.

But the president lacks the power to articulate the urgency of sacrifice. He has no great personal rapport with the figures that lead most militant groups inside the Democratic Party. Many of the leaders — for example, George Meany of labor, Bella Abzug of the women's movement, and Verna Jordan of the black minority — have already taken their distance from the president.

#### Enter Kennedy?

Perhaps Carter can reach around these leaders and pull in their followers. If so he will emerge as master of a new Democratic Party, heavily based on independent voters. But success is not guaranteed or even, considering the difficulty of managing economic policy the days, very likely.

So two other possibilities exist. One is that a Democrat loved by the party militants — say Sen. Edward Kennedy — comes to the fore. He would then have to win the militants by personality, while forcing them to accept cutbacks: the social programs he now pursues so assiduously.

The second is a Republican triumph. But the Republicans have to come off the narrow path which obliges their leading candidates to favor beating inflation, recession and high unemployment. The Republicans, in other words, will have to steal Democratic clothes.

In all three cases the required transformation trick is so great that a messy process seems inevitable. So my sense is that the country will experience a confusing period moving backwards and forward before finding the leader who will translate into action the views of the majority.



## Russia, Vietnam Threats, Expected on Agenda

## China's Teng to Begin U.S. Trip Sunday

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Jan. 26 (WP) — Teng Hsiao-ping, China's most innovative and dynamic leader since Mao Tse-tung, begins a historic visit to the United States Sunday in search of help to make China a superpower of the 21st century.

The energetic Chinese Communist Party vice chairman and deputy premier, 74, has moved his country far and fast in the last 18 months, and he will likely be met

by vehement protests from Taiwan supporters demanding an end to his aggressive campaign to win over that island.

But it is the threat of the Soviet Union, and its ally, Vietnam, and the difficulties of feeding and modernizing a nation of nearly one billion persons that is expected to concern Mr. Teng most while he is in the United States.

He is scheduled to have three sessions with President Carter, discussing a range of issues in the

growing rapprochement between the world's richest and the world's most populous nation. He also is expected to sign scientific and technical agreements and take a look at U.S. advances in oil exploration, aviation and automation.

With Mr. Teng's encouragement, this trip has become a media event. China invited 27 U.S. reporters and technicians to Peking earlier this month to whet media appetites and let Mr. Teng practice his skills at a freewheeling, U.S.-style press conference. His trip to Washington, Atlanta, Houston and Seattle will be covered by 180 journalists from all over the world, including Chinese television crews who will daily send reports to several major Chinese cities.

Mr. Teng has been trying to create an impression, with the encouragement of the Carter administration, that the 17 million persons on Taiwan have little to fear of an invasion from the mainland, but he has not ruled force out entirely.

In the agreement to resume full diplomatic relations with Washington Jan. 1, Peking tacitly accepted the U.S. demand to continue arms sales to the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan. In turn, Peking received U.S. agreement to end all formal ties with the island and remove all U.S. troops.

Although most military and diplomatic experts agree the China does not have the military capacity to conquer the well-armed island province, Mr. Teng's refusal still creates a problem.

Mr. Teng wants to test Mr. Carter's views on Soviet threats to Iran, Afghanistan, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. The Chinese have been delighted with national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski's views on the Soviet Union.

Accompanying Mr. Teng to Washington are Politburo member Fang Yi, China's science minister, who will be looking at U.S. technological advances, and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who will help direct U.S. views on the Soviet threat. All three men are bringing their wives. A frequent participant in such Chinese-U.S. gatherings in the past, Vice Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jing, will not be going on the trip. She is reputed to be a niece of Mao.

During the eight-day visit, Mr. Teng will attend a concert at the John F. Kennedy Center and go to a Texas barbecue. These events appear designed to soften the impression of Mr. Teng as a tough, nationalist Communist and increase popular acceptance of the U.S.-China policy.

## Carter Tells Brezhnev U.S. Will Not Sell Peking Arms

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (NYT) — President Carter has recently informed Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that while his administration has no plans to sell arms to China, the United States would not interfere with the efforts of allied governments in Western Europe to do so, senior government officials said yesterday.

The officials said that in a "polite" letter to Mr. Brezhnev earlier this month, Mr. Carter repeated that U.S. recognition of China was not directed against the Soviet Union. However, they added, the president told Moscow that the United States would do nothing to prevent the export of "defensive arms" to Peking by other nations.

Would Disturb Detente

Meanwhile, Moscow's evident concern over China's military potential was underscored yesterday in the release of intelligence estimates by the Joint Economic Committee which said that Soviet forces on the Chinese frontier have increased by more than 50 percent over the last decade. In testimony to the committee last June, Stansfield Turner, the director of Central Intelligence Agency, said that there were now roughly 630,000 Soviet troops facing China, more than are employed in Eastern Europe.

The question of Western arms exports to China has been a sensitive issue with Moscow for some time and, last summer, Mr. Brezhnev warned West European governments that the initiation of sales to Peking would disturb detente. Administration aides said that before the four-power Western summit at Guadeloupe earlier this month, Mr. Brezhnev reiterated his warning in private letters to Mr. Carter and the leaders of Britain, France and West Germany.

The Brezhnev letters, the aides said, were discussed at the conference and, although West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed some reservations over sales to China, British Prime Minister James Callaghan announced that Britain would include Harrier critical jet fighter in a \$1.2-billion trade deal with Peking.

Their Own Affairs

Following the conference, Mr. Carter is said to have replied to Mr. Brezhnev's letter, repeating that it was U.S. policy not to supply arms to Peking or Moscow. At the same time, Mr. Carter, at the suggestion of National Security Council aides, also stressed that it was

## K.I. Massalitinov, Soviet Composer, Conductor Dies

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (UPI) — The Soviet press reported today that composer and conductor Konstantin I. Massalitinov, 73, died Wednesday.

He had held the title "Popular Artist" of the Russian Federation since 1959.

From 1942 to 1964, Mr. Massalitinov was artistic director of the "Orchestra of Russian Folk Songs," collecting and reviving folk songs of the region. He won the Stalin Prize in 1949.

Ernest N. Cory

GALEVILLE, Md., Jan. 26 (AP) — Ernest N. Cory, 92, a major contributor to research that resulted in the introduction of the insecticide DDT, died at his home on Corn Island near here yesterday.

Mr. Cory, a pioneering entomologist, headed the University of Maryland's entomology department for more than 40 years.

He was the author of an article titled "Use and Limitations of DDT," which was published in 1946, generation before the use of DDT as severely restricted in the United States.

DEATH NOTICE

Robert SIMPSON, 57, Executive of Chemical Bank and Ex-Envoy Robert Simpson, Vice President in the International Division of Chemical Bank, died Tuesday, January 23, in New York, after a long illness. He was 57 years old. He was a native New Yorker and a graduate of Princeton University. During World War II, he joined the American Service and served in India, Burma and Italy.

After the war, Mr. Simpson became an assistant dean at Princeton, a post he held in 1948 and 1949. He then was appointed an officer in the United States Foreign Service and from 1950 to 1953 served as second secretary of the American Embassy in Cairo, as aide to Jefferson Caffery, the ambassador there. Subsequently he was vice consul in Bilbao, Spain, and was afterwards with the Executive Secretariat in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Simpson joined the International Division of the Chemical Bank in 1956 and in 1962 went to Paris to open a Representative Office for the Bank. He remained there until 1966.

Mr. Simpson is survived by his wife, the former Eileen Mulligan.

## Haig Advises Reliability In Relations With China

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Jan. 26 (IHT) — Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the retiring supreme allied commander in Europe, today urged the West to prove itself a reliable partner to China in arms sales and on political issues to keep China as a strategic counterbalance to the Soviet Union.

The new leadership in Peking fears the kind of "strategic encirclement" evident in the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, he said, adding that Chinese hostility to Moscow is based on growing strategic realism, not just ideological differences.

Gen. Haig, who commands all U.S. and NATO forces in Europe, said he believes that China would have preferred a U.S. victory in Vietnam to contain Soviet influence in Southeast Asia. He said that former Chinese Premier Zhou En-lai conveyed that impression to him in a two-hour conversation in 1971 — "although he never said so in direct language."

In an apparent warning that China could switch policy course again, Gen. Haig said that "as we debate issues such as the provision of arms to China, . . . and Soviet imperialistic activities, we must clearly understand that this [Chinese] regime will be able to absorb just so many disappointments from the West."

He renewed his warnings of a steady trend toward Soviet military superiority over the United States, and called for "more effective management of our security assets" in the face of "blatant, illegal Soviet interventions" which he said are continuing in Africa and Asia.

Gen. Haig, 54, who is widely believed to have political ambitions after he leaves the Army in June, addressed an American Club luncheon here for U.S. businessmen.

Asked about the arms limitation treaty that currently is being negotiated, he said that he has "not expressed a value judgment, either privately or publicly." The agreement, he said, "which he said is mentally altering the growing imbalance of overall military forces, which favors the Soviet Union, he said."

"I have no doubts that our European allies are going to support SALT-2 and its successful ratification," he said.

The United States has been consulting with Western European

Kreisky, Strougal Meet

PRAGUE, Jan. 26 (Reuters) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky began talks today with Premier Lubomir Strougal during which he was expected to voice concern over Czechoslovakia's nuclear power program. Mr. Kreisky has been urged by anti-nuclear groups at home to press the Czechoslovak government to cancel plans for four nuclear plants near the Austrian border.



JUBILEE — India's Camel Corps marches past Friday as the nation celebrated its 30th anniversary of becoming a republic in a mood of optimism and economic restlessness.

## Power of Elected Namibia House After UN-Backed Vote in Dispute

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26 (UPI) — South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha today affirmed that United Nations-supervised independence elections will be held for Namibia (South-West Africa) and rebuked the territory's resident administrator, who said that Namibia's constituent assembly, elected last month, would continue to function after the UN-supervised elections.

But Mr. Botha said that representatives chosen in the UN-supervised elections "will necessarily be the only lawfully elected constituent assembly in the territory."

South Africa, which has administered the former German colony since 1920, is negotiating with the UN to secure an internationally recognized government there. The South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), which boycotted December's election and does not recognize the Namibian assembly, accused Mr. Steyn of trying to scuttle the UN elections.

Soviet Troop Command

PRAGUE, Jan. 26 (UPI) — Soviet Major Gen. Dmitry Jazov yesterday took command of the 85,000 Soviet troops stationed in Czechoslovakia since the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion, replacing Major Gen. Dmitriy Suchonikov, who has served in Czechoslovakia since 1976.

## Sees Independent Nation as 'Staunch' Western Partner

## Quebec Premier Bids for U.S. Support

By Dusko Dodger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP) — Quebec Premier Rene Levesque, in an effort to gain U.S. support for plans to turn his province into a sovereign nation, asserted yesterday that an independent Quebec would become a "staunch partner" in the Western alliance.

In a major attempt to explain the program of his separatist Parti Quebecois, Mr. Levesque said at a National Press Club luncheon that an independent Quebec would maintain its own military forces but would assume security responsibilities in cooperation with the United States and Canada.

"I ask you to understand that Quebec is going to remain a strong, staunch partner on this continent," he said. "One thing that we would not change is the old friendship with the Americans."

In tone, if not in substance, his speech suggested a stronger commitment to common strategic interests in North America that was apparently tailored for a U.S. audience.

## 'Common Heritage'

Buttressing this view were Mr. Levesque's lengthy references to the "common heritage" that Americans and French-speaking Canadians share. He said the Quebecois now want to resume their natural development, which was halted "200 years ago when Quebec was conquered" by the British.

He made it clear his party's aim is political independence for Quebec. He said the relationship between Quebec and the rest of Canada would be similar to that envisioned for members of the European Economic Community — sovereign nations sharing a common market and joint currency.

The issue of whether the Quebecois support his concept, Mr. Levesque said, will be decided "democratically" in a province-wide referendum to be held within the next 18 months.

Mr. Levesque's visit here is a part of his government's campaign to persuade his constituents to endorse the concept of "sovereignty association" for Quebec. Polls have indicated that a clean break from Canada would not win in the

## Ecevit Visiting Libya

ANKARA, Jan. 26 (AP) — Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit went to Libya today for a four-day visit.

planned referendum, and Mr. Levesque is planning to ask the electorate for a mandate to negotiate the two issues simultaneously — seek sovereignty and seek a continued economic association with Canada. This tactic implies that the Quebecois would have nothing to lose if they back him in the referendum.

The visit here coincided with the publication in Canada yesterday of a report saying the Canadian federation is faced with a breakup.

Asked about the report, which appeared to meet many of French Canadian grievances, Mr. Levesque would only say it was by no means certain it would be acceptable to English-speaking Canadians.

"We are strongly convinced that whenever you have two different

national entities, the classical federal system will not work," he said. "We are going to propose that we opt out" of Canada, which "has been coming for us a sort of giraffe, certainly hampering, limiting our development."

His "sovereignty-association" plan, he said, would "permit us to build a new better rapport between our two societies, even become friends which we have never been."

Mr. Levesque did not meet any Carter administration officials because that would have required the involvement of the Canadian Embassy here, which he studiously sought to avoid.

His references to Quebec's own military force seemed to add a new note to his well-publicized positions. Asked if Canadian troops would be present in the independent Quebec, he quipped, "only as tourists."

"We would like to have and we intend to have our own forces," he said. By he added, security arrangements in NATO would continue since "we are in a world of security arrangements."

## Witness Rebuts U.S. Testimony Against Flood

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (WP)

Lawyers for Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., opened his defense yesterday with a witness who contradicted some of the most crucial prosecution testimony in his bribery, conspiracy and perjury trial.

Rep. Flood could not have accepted a \$2,000 bribe on Oct. 31, 1974, at a private meeting with a Pennsylvania developer, according to the testimony in U.S. District Court by Kevin Clark, because the congressman was with Mr. Clark all day.

Mr. Clark acknowledged under cross-examination that his testimony was prepared only three days ago with the help of his brother, Michael Clark, Rep. Flood's press secretary. But Kevin Clark was unshaken in his testimony, recalling his entire schedule with Rep. Flood on the critical day down to 15-minute segments.

Several witnesses have accused Rep. Flood of directly accepting bribes from people seeking his help in obtaining government favors. A housing developer, a trade school operator, a foundation president, a banker, and a rabbi seeking federal grants were among those who allegedly paid off the 75-year-old congressman. Mr. Flood was chairman of the appropriations subcommittee for labor and health, education and welfare until he resigned yesterday.

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Many of these job offers have been published in national newspapers as well...

It's logical to expect a company to recruit a national in the local country. That's why many of the advertisements published in the International Herald Tribune have also been published in the Daily Telegraph, Le Monde, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Corriere Della Sera, etc.

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Major French industrial group seeks candidate for its **CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT**

This post would suit a young (25-32) American or other person whose mother tongue is English. Command of written and spoken French indispensable. University degree, preferably in economics or business, expected. The successful candidate must be capable of dealing effectively with the international economic and financial press, with financial analysts and with a wide range of internal correspondents in financial, marketing, and communications functions in several countries. Speed and skill in drafting notes and memoranda required. Previous experience not required, but appreciated.

Company headquarters in Paris. Write to: Box 0 1, 265, Herald Tribune, 92200 Neuilly, France, with resume and photo.

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The appointment will be on a two year contract basis which is renewable and the salary will be \$2,802 per month free of tax with additional 25% payable in local currency.

Six weeks home leave after 12 months service with paid transportation. Benefits include low rental modern air conditioned furnished accommodation, free medical care and life insurance. Free schooling for children up to the age of 14 years will be provided on location with liberal allowance to cover education outside West Africa above that age.

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To his detractors, "Citizen Hersant" is a ruthless empire-builder, who switched to publishing from politics because allegations of his pro-Pétain wartime record might hinder him in attaining higher office. They contend that he uses shadowy government support to take over newspapers and bankrupt his rivals, then privatizes the content of his newspapers for profits.

## Press Freedom

Amid a rising outcry, Mr. Hersant, was indicted under a seldom-invoked law, dating from the Liberation, that bars any one person from directing more than one French daily newspaper.

### Deeper Problem

But many newspapers would face bankruptcy if the government withdrew its extensive support, which has increased steadily to supplement France's advertising base, which is comparatively small and slow to expand even in periods of economic growth, and to protect generally inefficient management.

The government role dates to when the French newspaper industry was reorganized after

An instructive contrast is provided by the provincial press, which is flourishing. During World War II, the hinterland was cut off from Paris, and many local newspapers sprang up after the Liberation. Initially independent-minded, they became politically tamer as the government helped them modernize. France's most advanced newspapers, technically, are provincial

## Investors Deterred

An instructive contrast is provided by the provincial press, which is flourishing. During World War II, the hinterland was cut off from Paris, and many local newspapers sprang up after the Liberation. Initially independent-minded, they became politically tamer as the government helped them modernize. France's most advanced newspapers, technically, are provincial

**Publisher Robert Hersant**

uives). The pattern continued under President Georges Pompidou, whose government helped Mr. Hersant acquire Paris-Normandie, an important provincial newspaper that had become politically irritating to the government. By 1975, Mr. Hersant was ready for Paris.

## Chirac's Help

The Hersant group's hitherto smooth expansion in Paris suddenly appeared threatened last month, both by trades-union opposition in his plans for L'Aurore and by the judicial action against him, which apparently had government approval. The unions, however, subsequently have accepted the principle of Mr. Hersant's ideas for L'Aurore.

The government's attitude toward Mr. Hersant is less clear-

The recent indictment is viewed by most observers as a warning to Mr. Hersant, not a break with him. While the Giscard government perhaps is embarrassed by the extent of the publicity surrounding Mr. Hersant's power, there seems to be no available alternative to him as a professional publisher capable of saving troubled conservative newspapers like L'Aurore.

## Giscardist Web

Nongovernmental radio stations are also affected. These so-called peripheral stations are located just outside France's borders to escape the broadcasting monopoly of the state, but they tape their programs in Paris studios, then relay them across the frontiers to be broadcast back to French audiences, often with a little help from French telecom-

These stations belong to private shareholders and government-owned holding companies, and, a year ago, a former presidential spokesman was named to head Sofirad, the holding company with the largest share of Europe No. 1 and Radio Monte Carlo (another Giscardist was named then as station manager).

Havas, the state-controlled

• Acknowledging the press malaise, Prime Minister Raymond Barre has ordered the Economic and Social Council to prepare a report on how to develop a pluralistic press that is more economically viable. Most analysts believe this must involve a reduction in the overall government financial involvement in the press.

While Mr. Hersant's soludons offer no prospects of an intellectually livelier press, some optimists argue that the new technology offers an opportunity for a drastic reworking of the industry.

ty and readership. With a falling circulation (now around 150,000 including 30,000 copies sold in Communist countries), L'Humanite has had its party subsidy increased, by an undisclosed amount. Party militants reportedly are increasingly unwilling to volunteer for the traditional Sunday duty of French Communists — selling L'Humanite's slick, four-color weekend edition on the streets.

## Losing Readers

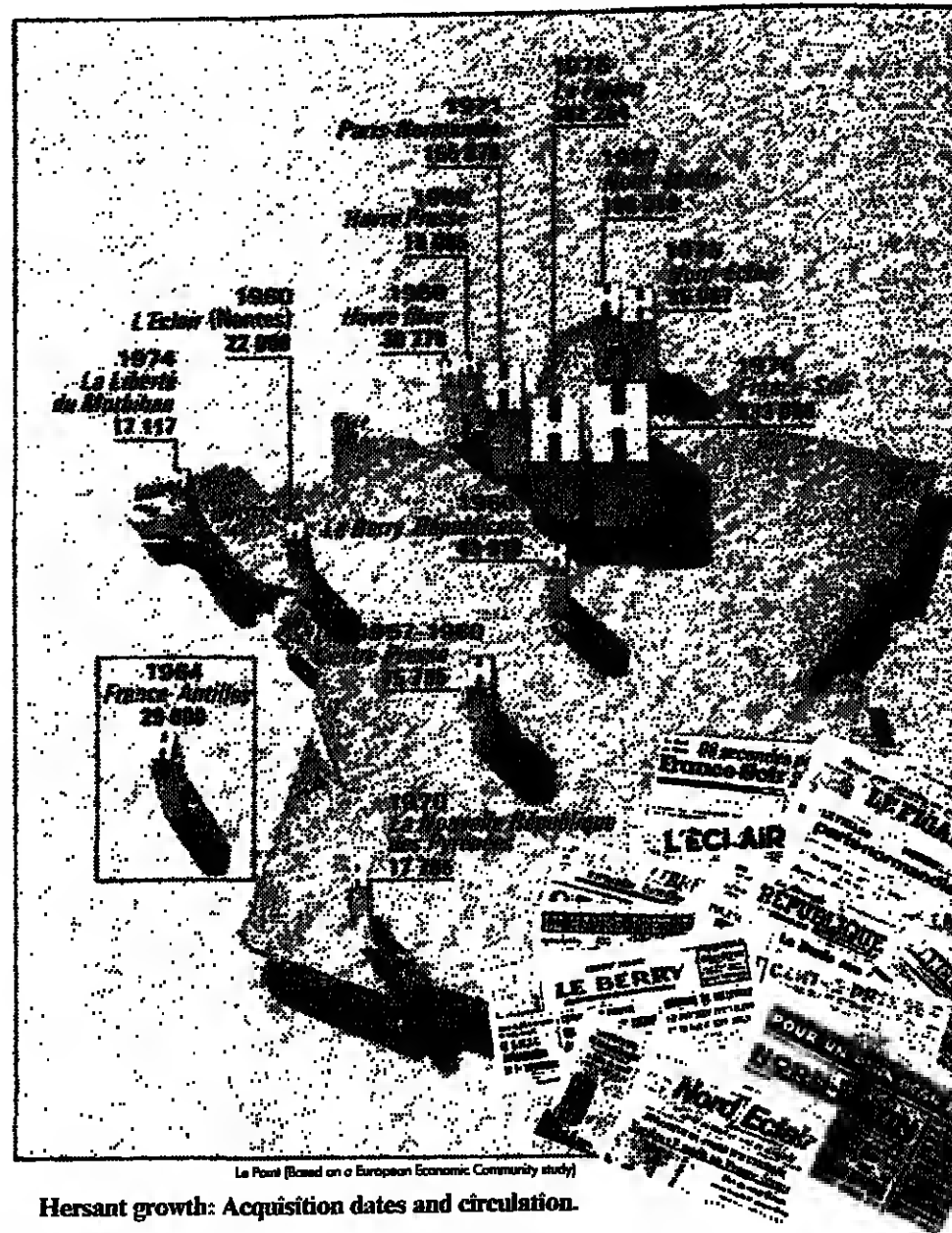
The disarray is evident at both of Mr. Hersant's papers — *Le Figaro*, once a conservative rival to *Le Monde*, and *France-Soir* the evening paper that used to carry politics to a mass-circulation audience of more than a million buyers. Prior to the Hersant takeover, both papers had suffered heavy losses in readership and revenue — *France-Soir* saw its circulation halved to 500,000, while *Le Figaro* lost 100,000. But *Le Figaro* (circulation 325,000) has lost some of its best-known commentators, and many media analysts think that the quality of the newspaper has declined. *France-Soir* has lost much of its political

**Aft**  
***Nicaragua***

## Nicaragua: A Growing U.S. Policy Problem

State Department spokesman J. Hodding Carter 3d said last week that the Nicaraguan leader had been told that rejection of the plebiscite plan would "make it impossible for the United States to maintain the same kind of relationship with the Somoza government that we have had in the past."

Administration officials also fear that the violence in Nicaragua may



### Hersant growth: Acquisition dates and circulation

Of these seven main Paris dailies, only *Le Monde*, with 450,000 circulation, appears to make money, partly due to its lucrative supplements in music, education, diplomacy and other fields.

Bucking the unfavorable trends are two exceptions — *Libération* and *Le Canard Enchaîné*. Both are mavericks: They are owned by the journalists who work on them; they refuse advertising in an attempt to safeguard their independence; they emphasize good editorial products tailored for their specific audiences.

Liberation is an outgrowth of the student-worker revolt in May, 1968. It has retained its uninhibited radical approach to the news, but it eschews doctrinaire preaching and focuses its reporting on how developments affect people's lives, especially workers

## 2. The Collapse of 15-20: A Growing Problem

But it is Rep. Murphy, chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, whom the administration fears most on the Panama legislation. Officials say that if

In 1973, someone became so impatient for Canard news that listening devices were planted in the editor's office. The intruders were caught in the act by a Canard cartoonist and eventually identified by Canard sources as agents of the French counterespionage service. The paper's lawsuit against the government languishes in court, and in mock homage to the French Interior Minister's "plumbers," the Canard has put up a commemorative marble plaque above the hole in the wall where the microphones were found.

### Tolerated

The Canard's survival — testimony to the Canard's own motto that "press freedom wears out only when it is not used" — is partly explained by the fact that its damaging scoops are rarely taken up in the daily press, even

**Week Mediation E**  
**g U.S. Polia**

It would also continue to vest the responsibility for operating and administering the canal with the U.S. secretary of defense until the waterway is transferred to Panamanian control on the last day of 1999.

altitude stems partly from the press' reliance on the bureaucracy, the main dispenser of information in a centralized, secretive society. It is reinforced by the reluctance of most French journalists to jeopardize their relations with prominent people by embarrassing disclosures. As a result, the French press often fails to pursue potentially explosive stories, such as the allegations of absentee ballot-rigging in the elections last March or suggestions of a cover-up in the assassination in 1977 of Prince Jean de Broglie, a prominent former French Cabi-

While the French government may not try to influence an individual newspaper on specific stories, this form of self-censorship appears related to the pervasive economic involvement of the government in the newspaper business.

—JOSEPH FITCHETT

**fort**

**y Problem**

He returned recently from a visit in Managua, and accused the administration of exaggerating the violence and the need for U.S. aid.

olence and unrest. He demanded "an immediate end to our hullyng of Nicaragua."



## Rome

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### NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 26

NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 26											
12 Month Stock		S&P		Close		Ch'ge		Close		Ch'ge	
High	Low	High	Low	Prev	Prev	Prev	Prev	High	Low	Prev	Prev
12 Month		S&P		Close		Ch'ge		Close		Ch'ge	
High	Low	High	Low	Prev	Prev	Prev	Prev	High	Low	Prev	Prev
High	Low	High	Low	Prev	Prev	Prev	Prev	High	Low	Prev	Prev
26 1/2	19 1/2	RoOil	21 1/2	82	40	21 1/2	21	21 1/2	4	21 1/2	4
31 1/2	17 1/2	RockCo	24 1/2	11	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	4	24 1/2	4
10 1/2	10 1/2	Revere	5	11 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	4	15 1/2	4
59	37 1/2	Revlon	30	24 1/2	84 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	4	53 1/2	4
20 1/2	11 1/2	Rexham	20	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4	10 1/2	4
17	16 1/2	Rice	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	4	16 1/2	4
65	52 1/2	Reynin	35 1/2	67	41 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	4	56 1/2	4
17	16 1/2	Revin	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	4	16 1/2	4
39 1/2	24 1/2	ReynH	18	49	43 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	4	36 1/2	4
25 1/2	14 1/2	RichCo	120	61	5	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	4	19 1/2	4
19 1/2	17 1/2	Reuter	14	44 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	4	24 1/2	4
22 1/2	15 1/2	Rilegitt	150	8 1/2	60	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	4	17 1/2	4
35 1/2	20 1/2	RioGran	90	3 1/2	54	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	4	29 1/2	4
18 1/2	12 1/2	RioGr	20	52	135	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	4	15 1/2	4
17 1/2	16 1/2	RitAcid	18	1 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	4	21 1/2	4
17	17	Robash	130	5 1/2	70	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	4	21 1/2	4
47	40	SidBr	213 1/2	50	2 1/2	2100	47 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	4	43 1/2
35	23 1/2	SidBr	30	24 11	171	25 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	4	23 1/2	4
20 1/2	15 1/2	SidBr	44	3 1/2	3	10 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	4	16 1/2	4
48 1/2	34 1/2	SOHIO	240	5 1/2	114 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	4	47 1/2	4
13 1/2	13 1/2	SOHIO	3	5 1/2	115 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	4	45 1/2	4
44 1/2	28 1/2	SOHIO	88	2 1/2	119 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	4	45 1/2	4
10 1/2	5 1/2	SPACCo	580	1 1/2	3	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	4	16 1/2	4
12 1/2	12 1/2	SPACCo	40	3 1/2	12	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	4	20 1/2	4
29	22 1/2	SPACCo	180	5 1/2	83	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	4	23 1/2	4
29	22 1/2	SPACCo	180	5 1/2	83	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	4	23 1/2	4
29	22 1/2	SPACCo	180	5 1/2	83	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	4	23 1/2	4
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## Nelson Second, Far Behind

## Proell Wins Fifth Downhill

HRUNS, Austria, Jan. 26 (AP) — Annemarie Moser-Proell, 23, won the fifth downhill race of the World Cup today, finishing in 1:24.39, one minute and 29.99 seconds faster than the runner-up, West German Evi Mittermaier, who was clocked in 1:24.34 and 1:24.39.



Annemarie Moser-Proell

Proell, who has won all women's downhill races this season, came down the 2,115-yard race in 1:24.39, one minute and 29.99 seconds faster than the runner-up, West German Evi Mittermaier, who was clocked in 1:24.34 and 1:24.39.

Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland with 119.

Only 44 competitors took part in the race, which had in it post-poned three days because of unfavorable weather conditions and poor visibility. The low number of entries was caused by the sudden and unexpected withdrawal of the skiers from Canada and Norway.

who decided that the track was "too dangerous."

More than 50 percent of all competitors earned World Cup points in line with new regulations that allocate points to the top 25 finishers, instead of the top 10, in the last three races of the season.

Proell said she hopes to repeat her performance of the 1972-73 season when she won all the World Cup downhill races.

"I think I can do it," she said. "The downhill tracks in the next two races are definitely less demanding than here. I am particularly eager to get acquainted with the Olympic downhill track at Lake Placid. I don't think I'll face more problems there than I did here today."

**Women's Downhill**  
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria 1:24.39  
2. Cindy Nelson, U.S. 1:24.34  
3. Irene Eisele, West Germany 1:24.39  
4. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland 1:24.48  
5. Evi Mittermaier, Austria 1:24.34  
6. Brigitte Heller, Austria 1:25.37  
7. Bernadette Zurbuchen, Switzerland 1:25.52  
8. Evi Mittermaier, West Germany 1:25.57  
9. Jeno Seifried, Czechoslovakia 1:25.62  
10. Heidi Fendler, U.S. 1:25.79

**Alpine Combined**  
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell  
2. Cindy Nelson  
3. Heidi Fendler  
4. Heidi Fendler  
5. Heidi Fendler  
6. Heidi Fendler  
7. Heidi Fendler  
8. Heidi Fendler  
9. Heidi Fendler  
10. Heidi Fendler

**World Cup Standings**  
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, 180 points  
2. Heidi Fendler, 120  
3. Heidi Fendler, 119  
4. Heidi Fendler, 119  
5. Heidi Fendler, 119  
6. Heidi Fendler, 119  
7. Heidi Fendler, 119  
8. Heidi Fendler, 119  
9. Heidi Fendler, 119  
10. Heidi Fendler, 119

## Daniels Off the Mound: A Nice Guy Gone Wrong

By Thomas Boswell

CHINO, Calif., Jan. 26 (WP) — Bennie Daniels, who did five years on the mound for the Washington Senators, is serving a far tougher stretch — three years in prison for misappropriating \$100,000 in public funds.

Daniels' story is far more complicated than that, and more sympathetic to him. Some might call him an articulate combination of ghetto Robin Hood and charming Fagin.

Few things are harder to find in prison, it is said, than a pretty man. Daniels, however, is an inmate who says, "I did it. I was wrong. But I'm not ashamed."

At worst, he was a man trusted with authority — as a training-program coordinator for a Los Angeles hospital — who was tempted by an open till. At best, he was an inexperienced welfare bureaucrat who could not resist giving job opportunities to the neediest youngsters, even if it meant breaking rules.

"Bennie Daniels is proof that a real nice guy can steal a whole lot of money," said Elvira Mitchell, the deputy district attorney who prosecuted him.

## Money Is Missing

"People in L.A., politicians, athletes, poor people helped. They praise him like the next messiah. Even I respect him. Bennie worked out one of the best swindles I've ever seen. If I could just show you the beauty of the scam, we still don't know where a cent of the money is."

Daniels always had style beyond his modest ability. In a career swamped with defeat (45-78) during his five years with Washington and four with the Pittsburgh Pirates during their lean years in the late 1950s, he saved his best performances for life's few spotlight hours.

Symbolically, his first game for Pittsburgh was the last game in Brooklyn's Ebbets Field. He started the last game in Griffith Stadium and the first in D.C. (now RFK) Stadium.

On John Kennedy's only Opening Day, Daniels was the complete-game winner. He caught Lyndon Johnson's first pitch one year, then tossed his only near-no-hitter in another LBJ inaugural.

Anyone fascinated by the blend of qualities in this curious man has an easy research project. As the warden says, "Come any day. Bennie isn't going anywhere."

The California Institute for Men lies on ground as flat, gray and drab as any Kansas prairie. Somebody found the one spot in Southern California suitable for a jail.

The long straight road to the prison gate might be the entrance to some dilapidated, gone-to-seed estate, except that the mood of bleak depression comes from antiseptic cleanliness, not decay.

"Bennie Daniels?" says the prison guard. "Yeah," he's the guy that don't say nothin'. Big league ball player, huh? Never said so."

He's been here six months in the same damn with 'bout a hundred stone nuts. But he's different. Keeps away from the low riders. The day after he's gone, it'll be like he was never here."



Bennie Daniels

That's how No. B95778 wants it.

Daniels stays camouflaged, his character and identity under wraps. The 6-foot-1-inch, 200-pound prisoner with the shaved head, the perpetual sunglasses, the pulled-down wool stocking cap and the Army fatigue jacket could be a mass murderer or a college professor. Mystique plus silence equal safety.

"In one sense, you're probably safer in here than out on the streets," says the 46-year-old Daniels. "That's because the unwritten rules among the prisoners are absolute."

"On the other hand, I've never felt pressure like this in here. It's in the air. You could get killed. I mean killed dead... for picking up the wrong man's pack of cigarettes."

When Daniels smiles, he is the man that a former Senator roommate, Chuck Hinton, remembers as "the kindest, most helpful, best-liked, most down-to-earth guy on those teams."

But when Daniels glares, that bald dome

makes him look exactly like a movie villain.

Daniels had been inside Chino's fences many times before they were closed behind him. Prisons were part of Daniels' job as a counselor with the Comprehensive Employment Training Act.

## Face Is Familiar

"I'd come here to see young guys and tell them about job programs after they were released," says Daniels. "Now I see some of them in here. And some visit me."

"You have to experience prison life to really appreciate everything you had. Even in minimum security, where you're not locked down, except at night, you just feel so wasted. There's nothing to accomplish. Time slows down."

"About all prison's good for is thinking. You lay there in the night and bear everything. All the feelings come out... who hates who."

"Being in jail puts everybody on the same level, and everybody's under that invisible, internal pressure. You hear the braggers, the liars, the ones who are proud of what they did... and you bear a lot about what they're gonna do when they get out, too."

Inevitably, Daniels' mind drifts to the past as he recalls, almost without prodding, the up-and-down progression that led him from the majors to the embarrassment of explaining how he ended up in prison.

## Trunks in the Attic

"My days with the Senators were my highlight," says Daniels. "I've still got all my baseball cards, the photos, the old record books."

"I think I was the first black to pitch an opening-day game — in 1962 for John Kennedy. I beat Detroit, 5-2. You bet I have the game ball. I could probably remember every out."

"But, you know, I lost my next nine games. Every time I turned around, I was pitching against Whitey Ford. And those Washington teams. We didn't lack much — only an offense and a defense."

Daniels' 15 pro seasons seem one long, hard ride to that opening-day triumph, followed by an equally arduous decline through four years of bone-chip elbow misery.

In 1961, his first year in Washington, Daniels proved for one, clean, 212-inning season that he was a bona fide pro — going 12-11 with the 15th-best earned run average in the league (3.44). "That got me in all the year-end lists of the leaders."

## No Knockdown Pitches

Otherwise, the majors were a 33-65 struggle for Daniels. "He was a big, gutsy guy, always pitching in pain, getting no support and losing," says Hinton. "He was an inspiration to me, a big brother. He made no bones, no excuses when he lost. Just took his lumps. He refused to knock a hitter down — 100 percent."

Daniels won on opening day in '65, keeping a no-hitter into the eighth inning, but by the end of the year, the Senators told Daniels that his '66 contract would be assigned to Hawaii in the minors at \$9,000 a year.

Daniels was one of that wave of black athletes who signed baseball contracts in the early '50s, following Jackie Robinson's example.

And he was one of that second-black-baseball-generation that found the game had no job openings when their careers ended in the '60s. The visible pioneers — Robinson, Monte Irvin — were looked after. But the rank and file that followed, fighting its way through the quota system, retired into a world of sink-or-swim.

Daniels did a bit of anything to "keep the wife and two kids going... gotta eat, man." Department of Motor Vehicles, aircraft tool estimator, insurance salesman. Daniels was at sea, "trying to catch onto something while my game was still warm."

"What could a black man do then without a college degree?" asks Daniels. "I don't mean sweep that broom. I mean start over at a decent job. Man, they take that candy away from you all at once."

Daniels worked his way up at Martin Luther King Jr. Hospital, starting as traffic hazard inspector, then community liaison man, and finally CETA coordinator for the hospital.

That brings us to the edge of felony and the end of certainty.

"I went to baseball meetings in L.A. three years ago and spent two days with Bennie," says Hinton, now Howard University baseball coach. "I told him, 'Man, don't you know you can go to jail behind some of the things you're doing? Are you aware of the severity of what you're doing?'"

"But Bennie'd just say, 'Aw, Chas, you don't know anything about it.'"

The Internal Revenue Service, the California district attorney's office and a grand jury were, however, going to learn a great deal about it.

When Daniels had a CETA trainee move on to another job, Daniels never took his name off his employment rolls. He then continued to fill out the trainee's time card and forged his signature.

"That is what we charged him with and he pleaded nolo contendere," said Deputy District Attorney Mitchell. "We have handwriting experts to prove it."

## No Naming Names

Daniels says that when he had a needy, but unqualified, youngster whom he wanted to give a job, he would pay the youth with the previous trainee's ongoing paycheck. The prosecutors begged Daniels to give them the names of all those to whom he was benefactor.

"We never got a single name that we could check out," said Mitchell. "I didn't want to drag other people down with me," Daniels says. "I figured I was going to jail anyway. Why mess up the kids, too?"

"Look I haven't done anything that I'm ashamed of," he says. "Nobody I know is going to hold it against me. Who hasn't been in jail? Half the community where I live has been up here [at Chino] at one time or another. And most of the rest have some skeleton in their closet that could put them here."

"I've done plenty of good, and I haven't done anything that keeps me from looking in the mirror."

## Golfer Who Plays by the Rules

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT) — Kite was not trying to be virtuous. He simply was playing by the rules.

On the fifth green in the round of the Hall of Fame at Pinehurst, N.C. last summer, he was about to tap in a one-putt. He set his putter about an inch behind the ball, as he did. But this time the ball

back slightly. Nobody else would move, but Kite did. He called it "the Hale Irwin," the other touring pro in his class, "the ball moved." On

next tee he informed Howard, who was keeping Kite's card that he had a bogey five on the hole, not a four.

Under the rules of golf, if a ball is even accidentally, after a "has addressed it," the player is deemed to have caused it to move and shall incur a penalty

years, including \$161,370 last year as the 11th leading money winner. His only tournament victory last year occurred in the B.C. Open at Endicott, N.Y. the week after his penalty stroke.

"I'm not that big a believer that honesty pays," he says. "I was just playing. I'd pretty much forgotten Pinehurst."

## Example for Children

But others had not forgotten. Over the next few weeks he received dozens of letters, many from parents who held him up as a model of sportsmanship to their children. He even got a few letters from members of the clergy who had used his incident as a topic for sermons.

"I don't consider what I did to be the subject of a sermon," he says now. "I only did something that many other golfers have done. Golf is different from other sports."

Occasionally a golfer will request a ruling by a tournament official to clarify an unusual situation, but mostly a golfer's conscience is his or her guide. Every so often a cheater is discovered, but the absence of officials in golf has created a level of ethics above that of other sports. Whenever an official is watching, as in other sports, most competitors appear willing to accept whatever advantage develops or whatever he or she can get away with.

"People are out there arguing in other sports," Kite says, "even when they know they're wrong."

Shortstops never admit they were not anywhere near second base when turning phantom double plays. Cornerbacks never admit that they almost chop the arms off a pass receiver. Occasionally a ten-

nis player will sympathize with a bad call against an opponent, although with the deterioration of the breed in tennis players that is happening less and less. But in golf there is a tradition of conscience and class.

As long ago as the 1925 U.S. Open, Bobby Jones penalized himself a stroke during the third round when his ball moved in the rough as he addressed it. That penalty stroke dropped him into a tie at 291 after 72 holes with Willie Macfarlane, who won the 36-hole playoff.

In the 1964 U.S. Women's Amateur, JoAnne Gunderson Carter was about to go one up on Barbara McIntyre on the sixth hole of their title match when she looked at her ball and said, "that's not mine."

In coming out of the rough from behind the green she had hit a ball that another golfer apparently had lost. Instead of being one up, she came down and she lost the title, 3 and 2.

During the 1969 Ryder Cup matches in England, the American and British pros were tied when Jack Nicklaus and Tony Jacklin, competing in the final singles match, came to the final green. Nicklaus made an 8-foot putt for a birdie, then knocked away Jacklin's two-foot birdie putt, assuring the tie.

"I wouldn't make you putt that," Nicklaus said.

Some of the other American pros wished that Nicklaus had made him putt it because if Jacklin had missed, the Americans would have won. But that's not Nicklaus's style in match play events.

Kite has a similar style. The son of a now-retired Internal Revenue Service executive, he began playing golf at a age 6. About two years later he was playing with his mother at the Austin (Texas) Country Club one day when he missed a two-foot putt. Quickly, he implored his mother not to count his missed putt.

"You know you missed it and I know you missed it," she said. "So we've got to count it." And last summer at Pinehurst he knew the ball had moved, so Kite had to count it.

Now he is facing more physical problems as he attempts to return to prominence. This time it's a viral infection of the bloodstream, "which should be with me 7 to 10 days, possibly two weeks."

Buerkle moved to Boulder, Colo., recently for a couple of months of training at high altitude to see, as he explains, "what effect it would have on me." So far, he guesses, it hasn't been so good.

In his first outing he ran "a bad race" in the 1,500 meters in the Muhammad Ali Games in Long Beach, Calif. Then, in the Olympic invitation meet at Madison Square Garden, he was never competitive in the 1,500 meters, finishing last in a field of seven, 120 yards behind Waigwa, who won in 3:40.1.

"I didn't feel good," Buerkle said by phone from Boulder. "I felt that I was running a 37-second first

## Indoor Mile Titlist Is Ailing and Losing

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (NYT) —

A year ago, Dick Buerkle was a sudden celebrity on the indoor track and field circuit at the unlikely age of 30. The 5-foot-7-inch, 130-pound burst into prominence at College Park, Md., last January with a clocking of 3 minutes 54.9 seconds in the mile run, still the fastest the distance has ever been covered indoors.

He continued to hit the headlines by winning the Wanamaker Mile in the Millrose Games 3:58.4, handling a star-studded field that included Filbert Bayi, Wilson Waigwa, Paul Cummings, Kevin Byrne and Mark Belger.

But the contact lens salesman from Rochester, N.Y., had in withdrawal from indoor competition early in February after suffering a stress fracture of his left ankle.

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"I didn't feel good," Buerkle said by phone from Boulder. "I felt that I was running a 37-second first

quarter when it actually was 61 or 62 seconds. I didn't experience any pain or discomfort, but I just couldn't get into the proper rhythm. I couldn't relax, even during a 61-second quarter."

## Phagocyte Deficiency

Buerkle underwent an examination at Boulder Community Hospital when he arrived. He learned that his white corpuscle count was low and finally he was told of the infection.

"I'm supposed to get a lot of rest — sleep longer and generally lower key," said Buerkle. "But I can continue my training program, running my intervals at the same speed, but cutting down on the number of them."

"I'm generally in good shape. I can run all right with a cold, but a viral infection attacks your whole body, taking away from performance. I'm happy that I'm not suffering from something really serious, only something that made me look bad on national TV."

Buerkle hopes to resume competitive running in the Albuquerque (N.M.) Invitational meet on Feb. 3, then defend in the Wanamaker Mile in the Millrose Games at the Garden on Feb. 9. Among the competitors in that event is John Walker of New Zealand, who holds the record in the mile (3:49.4).

## Walker Back in Trim

HAMILTON, New Zealand, Jan. 26 (Reuters) — Walker ran the mile in 3:56.85 to win the feature event of an international track and field meet here this week and continue his comeback after a year away from running and two complicated operations on his right leg.

counting for three victories, in 1966-68. Driver Jean-Rene Gougeon said during Hadol's workouts this week that the horse "seems ready," but noted that Hadol had less pep than last year, doing just the "strict minimum" in training.

Hadol, fourth in last year's race, has a record of 27 victories, five seconds and a third in 35 career starts.

The second favorite, Eleazar, a 9-year-old, was third in the Prix d'Amerique last year.

Driver-trainer Leopold Verroken said Eleazar was in top condition after workouts this week and said it would be an "enormous disappointment" if the horse was not in the top three finishers.

The pre-race favorite is 6-year-old Hadol du Vivier, owned by the Levesque family's Haras de Bel-levent stud and trained by Henri-Louis Levesque. Under his late father, Henri, Levesque-owned trotters won this race a record five times with the great Roquepine ac-

## Las Surprised by Ashe Indoor Championships

LADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (UPI) —

Seeded Arthur Ashe, coming in benefit from the momentum of his 1978 comeback, upset seeded Guillermo Vilas here tonight to join Jimmy Connors, McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis quarter-finals of the U.S. Pro Tennis Championships.

Seventh-seeded Roscoe Tanner, last year's runner-up to Connors, beat No. 5-seeded Eddie Dibbs, 6-7, 6-2, 6-2; sixth-seeded Brian Gottfried beat Pat DuPre, 6-3, 6-2; No. 7-seeded Harold Solomon defeated Gene Mayer 6-4, 2-6, 6-1, and Geoff Masters beat George Hardie 6-4, 6-4.

Into the Net Ashe kept up his strong serve-and-volley game to win the first set, breaking Vilas' service in the eighth game. Both players exchanged service breaks in the second set to go into the 11th game tied, 5-5, but Ashe got a vital break in that game when Vilas netted a backhand and Ashe won the match when his opponent was long on a return of service.

Connors was unusually erratic with his ground strokes but won the first set mainly on Fibak's numerous errors. Fibak came close in the second set but Connors fought off three set points in that game to force the tie-breaker, which he won, 11-9, when Fibak bit a backhand into the net.

Gerulaitis and Krik matched volleys for 2 hours and 13 minutes in the tournament's liveliest duel thus far. Krik won the first set on a long return of serve, but Gerulaitis came back with passing shots in square the match. Service was held through the first 11 games, but Gerulaitis leading 6-5, took the match when Krik netted an overhand.

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Dick Buerkle

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	22	14	.611	—
Philadelphia	21	15	.583	1 1/2
New Jersey	21	15	.583	1 1/2
New York	20	16	.556	2 1/2
Boston	19	17	.524	3 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	21	15	.583	—
Houston	20	16	.556	1 1/2
Atlanta	20	16	.556	1 1/2
Cleveland	19	17	.524	2 1/2
Detroit	17	21	.447	4 1/2
New Orleans	17	21	.447	4 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	21	15	.583	—
Denver	20	16	.556	1 1/2
Minneapolis	20	1		



